

THE ATHLETIC

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4129.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1906.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Societies.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EASTER, 1907.
CHRISTMAS COURSE OF EXPERIMENTALLY ILLUSTRATED
LECTURES (ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDITORY).

W. DUDDELL, Esq., M.I.E.E.—SIX LECTURES ON 'SIGNAL-
LING TO A DISTANCE FROM PRIMITIVE MAN TO RADIO-
TELEGRAPHY.' On December 27 (THURSDAY), December 29,
1906, January 1, 3, 5, 8, 1907, at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAYS.

Prof. PERCY GARDNER, M.A., F.S.A.—TWO LECTURES ON
'THE SCULPTURE OF AEGINA IN RELATION TO RECENT
DISCOVERY.' On TUESDAYS, January 15, 22, at 3 o'clock.
Prof. A. C. BEWARD, F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON 'SURVIVALS
FROM THE PAST IN THE PLANT WORLD.' On TUESDAYS,
January 22, February 5, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. WILLIAM EDMUND, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc.—SIX LECTURES
ON 'THE VISUAL APPARATUS OF MAN AND ANIMALS.' On
TUESDAYS, February 12, 19, 26, March 5, 12, 19, at 3 o'clock.

THURSDAYS.

WILLIAM NAPIER, Esq., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.—TWO
LECTURES ON 'RECENT ADVANCES IN THE EXPLORATION
OF THE ATMOSPHERE.' On THURSDAYS, January 17, 24, at
3 o'clock.

Major PERCY A. MACMAHON, D.Sc., F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES
ON 'STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.' On THURSDAYS,
January 31, February 7, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. W. W. WATTS, F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON (1) 'THE
BUILDING OF BRITAIN'; (2) 'RECENT LIGHT ON ANCIENT
PHYSIOGRAPHY.' On THURSDAYS, February 14, 21, at 3 o'clock.
Dr. W. MARTIN—TWO LECTURES ON 'OLD DUTCH PAINTING
AND PAINTERS.' On THURSDAYS, February 28, March 7,
at 3 o'clock.

C. W. SALEBY, M.D., F.R.S.—TWO LECTURES ON 'BIOLOGY
AND PROGRESS.' On THURSDAYS, March 14, 21, at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.

Sir ALEXANDER C. MACKENZIE, Mus. Doc., D.C.L., LL.D.—
TWO LECTURES ON 'LATEST PHASES OF MUSIC.' With
Musical Illustrations. On SATURDAYS, January 19, 26, at 3 o'clock.
The Rev. WILLIAM BARRY, D.D.—TWO LECTURES ON
'PAPAL DEPOSING POWER.' On SATURDAYS, February 2, 9,
at 3 o'clock.

Prof. J. J. THOMSON, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.—SIX LECTURES ON
'RÖNTGEN, CATHODE, AND POSITIVE RAYS.' On SATUR-
DAYS, February 16, 23, March 2, 9, 16, 23, at 3 o'clock.

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from Christmas to Midsummer), Two Guineas. Subscription to a
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Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets,
available for any Afternoon Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS WILL BEGIN ON JANU-
ARY 18, at 9 p.m., when Sir ANDREW NOBLE, Bart., will give a
DISCOURSE ON 'FIFTY YEARS OF EXPLOSIVES.' Succeeding
Discourses will be given by Mr. CHARLES WELCH, Sir
ALMOUTH WRIGHT, Prof. I. GOLLANZ, Mr. J. J. LISTER,
Mr. DUGALD CLERK, Count DE BOSDART, Prof. D. J. HAMIL-
TON, Prof. J. J. THOMSON, Prof. GEORGE LUNGE, and other
Gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are
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Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the
SECRETARY. When proposed they are immediately admitted to all the
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Reading Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at
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Five Guineas a Year; or a composition of Sixty Guineas.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held on
THURSDAY, December 20, at 5 p.m., in the LECTURE HALL,
FIELD COURT, GRAY'S INN, W.C. When
Sir HENRY HOWARD, K.C., F.R.S., will read a Paper
on 'THE RISE OF JULIUS CÆSAR, with an Account of his Early
Friends, Enemies, and Rivals.' H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING
OF THE SOCIETY will be held at 22, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, on WEDNESDAY, December 19, at 8 p.m., when
Paper entitled 'THE GRAIL AND THE MYSTERIES OF ADONIS'
will be read by Miss JESSIE L. WESTON.

11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.,
December 10, 1906.

SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH TEXT
SOCIETY will be held in DOWELL'S ROOMS, 18, GEORGE STREET,
EDINBURGH, on SATURDAY, December 22, at half-past 2 o'clock.
W. TRAQUAIR DICKSON, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

Some OLD CHRISTMAS CAROLS will be SUNG in CLIFFORD'S
INN HALL, FLEET STREET, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, December 20
at 8.30.
Tickets from H. MARRIS, 37, Mount Park Crescent, Ealing.

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**WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—A BYE-ELEC-
TION** will be held on JANUARY 14, 15, 16, to FILL UP ONE
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minster.

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PROFESSORSHIP OF AGRICULTURE.

The COUNCIL invite applications for the post of PROFESSOR OF
AGRICULTURE at the above College.
Candidates, together with 70 printed copies of Testimonials, must
reach the undersigned, from whom full particulars may be
obtained, not later than SATURDAY, January 13, 1907.

J. H. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS.

An ASSISTANT to the PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS is
REQUIRED, to enter upon his duties JANUARY 16, 1907. The
salary of the post is 1200 per annum. Candidates are requested to
forward the names of at least three References.
Applications should be forwarded to the REGISTRAR not later
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Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
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NEW ZEALAND.

Applications (to be delivered at the High Commissioner's Office not
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PROFESSOR OF PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS at the
UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO. Age limit 25 to 40 years of age. Salary
£600, with a half share of the Fees. The Professor will be expected to
enter on his duties on APRIL 3, 1907.

For further particulars and for the Forms on which applications
must be made, apply to the HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW
ZEALAND, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on WEDNESDAY, March 29
next, the SENATE will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the
following Departments for the Year 1907-8:—

FOR EXAMINATIONS ABOVE THE MATRICULATION.

The Examiners appointed will be called upon to take part in the
Examination of both Internal and External Students. The remunera-
tion of each Examinership consists of a Retaining Fee for the year,
and a pro rata payment for Papers set. Answers marked, and Meetings
attended. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the
Principal.

One in Historical Theology (including Ecclesiastical History and
Patristic), Philosophy of Theism, Christian Ethics, and Comparative
Study of Religions.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

One in Greek.

One in English Language and Literature.

One in History.

One in the French Language and Literature.

One in the German Language and Literature.

One in Philosophy.

One in Experimental Psychology.

One in Pedagogy.

Two in Mathematica.

One in Experimental Physics.

One in Chemistry.

One in Botany.

One in Zoology.

One in Geology.

LAW.

One in Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Principles of Legislation, and International Law.

One in Equity and Real and Personal Property.

One in Common Law and Law and Principles of Evidence.

One in English Constitutional Law.

MUSIC.

One in Music.

MEDICINE.

One in Forensic Medicine and Hygiene.

One in Anatomy.

One in Mental Diseases and Psychology.

One in Pharmacology, including Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

ENGINEERING.

One in Engineering, including Theory of Machines and of Structures, Strength of Materials, Surveying, Hydraulics, and Theory of Heat Engines.

One in Electrical Technology.

One in Engineering Drawing.

ECONOMICS.

One in Economics.

One in Public Administration and Finance.

One in the Existing British Constitution (including English Local Government and the Government of Colonies and Dependencies).

One in Geography (Economic and Commercial).

One in Statistics.

Candidates must send in their names to the Principal, with any
attestation of their qualifications they may think desirable, on or
before TUESDAY, January 15. It is particularly desired by the
Council that no application of any kind be made to its individual
Members.)

If Testimonials are submitted, three copies at least of each should
be sent. Original Testimonials should not be forwarded in any case.
If more than one Examinership is applied for, a separate complete
application, with copies of Testimonials, if any, must be forwarded in
respect of each.

By order of the Senate,
ARTHUR W. RUCKER, Principal.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W.,
December, 1906.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the
post of ASSISTANT MISTRESS at the L.C.C. DEPTFORD PUPIL-
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didates should possess a University Degree or an equivalent, and
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Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained
from the Clerk of the Council, Education Office, Victoria Embank-
ment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 10 a.m.
on MONDAY, January 14, 1907, accompanied by copies of three
Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application
should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

Candidates, other than successful Candidates, invited to attend
the Committee, will be allowed third-class return railway fare, but
no other expenses.

Candidates, either directly or indirectly, will be considered a
disqualification.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the Council.
Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.,
December 6, 1906.

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Forms of Application may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications and copies of three recent Testimonials should be lodged not later than FRIDAY, December 28, 1906.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Clerk.

School Board Offices, Dundee, December 10, 1906.

WANTED, for the HIGH SCHOOL of GLASGOW, an ASSISTANT MASTER in GERMAN and FRENCH. Must be a Graduate of a British University, and have had experience of the "Reform" method of teaching Modern Languages. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applications to be made to the CLERK, School Board Offices, 129, Bath Street, Glasgow, not later than DECEMBER 17.

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LITERATURE

Victoria County Histories.—*Somerset.*
Vol. I.—*Devon.* Vol. I.—*Cornwall.*
Vol. I. Edited by W. Page, F.S.A.
(Constable & Co.)

THE titanic scheme of producing many-volumed trustworthy histories of all the counties of England is now proceeding apace. The scheme, owing doubtless to its vast size, is not without drawback, and now and again it is possible to find dross among the ore. But generally the material used is well-refined metal, and false lacquer is absent; whilst the numberless references to MSS., records, and printed authorities are so many guarantees that the work is trustworthy.

The demands on our space being now exceptional, the first volumes of *Somerset*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*, which were issued in the same week, are grouped in a single notice; but these three divisions of England have not much in common, except propinquity.

Of *Somerset* it has been well remarked that no other county has so much history. It has no natural boundaries, and was for some centuries the battle-ground of two widely differing races. When at last the English of Wessex gained the upper hand over the Damnonian Welsh of the West, and the county assumed its present outline, the boundaries were purely artificial—as, for instance, in the absolutely arbitrary line between *Devon* and *Somerset* across Exmoor—and must, as Grant Allen once well put it, "have been created by history, instead of creating history for

itself." In the early days there could have been but little population, except on the bare uplands of Exmoor, Quantock, and Mendip. For the rest, the centre of *Somerset* was then but a succession of vast marshy wastes, with the great forest of Selwood thrusting itself in from the eastern border. With the arrival of the Romans, *Somerset* grew rapidly in importance, more especially over the great eastern stretch from Crewkerne and Chard in the south to Bath and the Avon mouth in the north. The Roman road from Bath southwards, through Radstock, Shepton Mallet, Ilchester, and South Petherton, is thickly strewn with the settlements and country estates of our conquerors. Remains of their occupation abound in the neighbourhood of Somerton and Langport. At the exodus of the Romans, Bath retained its own petty British king. The Romano-British chieftains of this and other little principalities of the West, such as those of Gloucester and Cirencester, remained undisturbed for a while by the waves of Anglo-Saxon settlers that conquered the eastern and southern coasts; but after a time, when Wiltshire and Dorset had been subdued, the West Saxons, in their further extending movements, turned northward and westward towards the Bristol Channel. It was not until near the close of the sixth century that the leaders of the West Saxons, as the 'Chronicle' tells us, fought against the Welsh on the Cotswolds, slew the Kings of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, and seized their three "chesters." From that time the advancing Saxons steadily, step by step, drove before them the Damnonian Welsh to the Axe, to the Parret, to the Exe, and to the Tamar, until at last they reached the Land's End, and all the three counties of *Somerset*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall* became part of Wessex. This movement was, however, of a most gradual character; a hundred and twenty years elapsed between the capture of Bath and the driving of the fighting Welsh out of all that is now called *Somerset*—a period during which the men of Wessex had been christianized, so that the fight was only one of race, and not of race and religion, as at the beginning, when the Teuton pagan warred against the British Christian.

The widest and richest of the valleys of that long peninsula which stretches from the Avon to its vanishing point at the Land's End is that of the Exe. Here, amid a great corn-growing district, the wise and well-disciplined Romans placed their chief station of Isca Damnoniorum, afterwards termed Exeter; whilst their second chief outpost was on the Tamar, not far from the present town of Plymouth. By the first year of the eighth century the West Saxons had reached the Exe, and a process of gradual absorption of the district of Devonshire began. The accurate and scientific study of all that tends to make true history shows that there was in this county no wholesale expelling of the earlier inhabitants, nor any driving

of them into Cornwall, as the older writers were fond of asserting. Contrariwise, they were not even absorbed to the extinction of their identity by the conquering English, but for many generations the Welsh of Devon retained, under the new rule, their nationality and their very language, after much the same fashion as is even now the case with the Welsh of Wales, or the Bretons of Brittany. Welsh (of the Cornish stamp) was spoken in Exeter under the rule of Athelstan; and it even lingered in out-of-the-way country places till the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Cornwall—the name that eventually triumphed, to the destruction of historic nomenclature, over the true form of *Cornwales*—was, for a much longer period than the eastern part of the peninsula the home of the unconquered Celts, who clung steadfastly to their rugged shores and final promontory, the Cornu or horn of the Western Welsh. After the Damnonii of Devonshire had been subdued, the Britons west of the Tamar yet remained unconquered, and it is somewhat difficult to say when a people who still are in blood and character truly Welsh, with but a slight Teutonic intermixture, were actually overcome. Egbert harried them from east to west, but made no permanent impression nor settlement. When the various forms of Scandinavian invasions began, at first purely piratical, the Cornish were only too ready to join even pagan hordes against their hated Wessex foe. For a long time also the Cornish bishops, judged to be schismatical at Canterbury, kept up a thorough spirit of separation both in Church and State. Howel, King of the West Welsh, made his submission to Athelstan, and from that date *Cornwall* may be considered in most respects an English shire, or rather a shire under English domination; but another generation passed away before an Englishman was appointed as bishop of the see of Cornwall. The Cymric language continued to be the vulgar tongue of the whole county down to the reign of Henry VIII. In the days of Queen Anne the general use of the old Cornish tongue was confined to a few villages in the further west of the county. At the present day it survives in purely Cymric words, and a few phrases.

Much that has here been rapidly outlined as to the historical beginnings of these three counties of the West is carefully set forth in sections of the volumes now before us which deal with Celtic, Roman, or Anglo-Saxon times; and more will doubtless follow as the work progresses.

Somerset is singularly fortunate in two of the writers secured for the first volume. Prof. Boyd Dawkins, who knows the county well through his long friendship with Freeman, deals with early man in this shire in a masterly fashion, and with great clearness of expression. The River-drift man, a hunter of a very low type, and his successor the Cave man, living much the same sort of life as the

modern Eskimos, stand out before us as realities :—

"It is very likely that the River-drift hunter, and possibly also the Cave man, as he followed the wild animals in the hunt northwards from the continent, may have seen, from the Quantocks or the Mendips, the hills of South Wales crowned with ice as he looked across the broad marshy valleys of the Severn. He may too have noted how the great ice barrier to further migration north grew and developed at the beginning of the glacial period. He may have wandered down to the shore of the glacial sea in the area of the estuary of the Severn, and have hunted the reindeer, the bison, the horse, and the mammoth over the area of the Bristol Channel as it again rose above the sea, and have noted from Uphill and Weston-super-Mare the glint of the smaller glaciers which descended from the higher hills in South Wales at the close of the glacial period. In Somerset, palæolithic man was probably preglacial, glacial, and postglacial."

Every phase of the prehistoric age is aptly dealt with, whilst the plans and illustrations add much to the value of the article. The account of the lake village of Glastonbury is of the highest value and interest; it gives full particulars of the wonderfully preserved articles made of wood, which include the mortised frameworks of looms, the axle and spokes of wheels, dug-out canoes, a variety of tubs, buckets, and bowls, the handles of awls and other implements, and even a ladder, seven feet long, with four steps made of split ash. From the various discoveries it may be inferred that the inhabitants of this settlement were not only farmers and herdsmen, but also astonishingly advanced in various technical arts. For instance, they used iron axes and saws for their woodwork; they reaped barley with iron sickles; they smelted lead ore from the Mendips, and were workers in glass, bronze, and tin. Altogether this article, which covers about forty pages, is fascinating from beginning to end.

A second article of the Somerset volume, which is of equal interest with that just noted, and still more lavishly illustrated, is the elaborate essay by Dr. Haverfield on Romano-British settlement. The plans and pictures of the extensive remains at Bath are most numerous and surprisingly excellent. The editor has been rightly generous in allowing a hundred and seventy pages for this essay, and there is not a single line too much, for the Roman remains in Somersetshire outside Bath are considerable and highly important. Dr. Haverfield treats separately of Camerton, Ilchester, Ham Hill, the series of villas, the lead mines of the Mendips, the roads, and the miscellaneous finds. Here, as in other sections, the special map of the period proves invaluable.

The introduction to the Somerset Domesday survey has happily fallen into the hands of Mr. Round.

In the Devonshire volume Mr. Burnard treats well of early man, particularly with regard to the bone caves of the county. The firstfruits of the systematic inves-

tigation of bone caves, as illustrative of the antiquity of man in Britain, were garnered in Devonshire when the quarries at Oreston, from which the stone was obtained for the construction of Plymouth Breakwater, were opened in 1812. Kent's Cavern, a mile to the east of Torquay, which was scientifically investigated from 1865 to 1880, yielded wonderful results. The hut-circles of Dartmoor receive special notice. Particular attention is given to that excellent example of a protected village called Grimspond, which was taken in hand by the Dartmouth Exploration Committee in 1894. There is also a useful plan of the large group of hut-circles on Standon Down.

The Domesday survey of Devonshire is treated of by Mr. Reichel, who has already shown his capacity for dealing with so difficult a subject by several minor publications. It is, however, doing no indignity to Mr. Reichel to say that this part of the volume would have gained in clearness and general value if it had been placed in the master hands of Mr. Round. From the same pen comes a careful article on the feudal baronage of this county. The last article is by Mr. T. Charles Wall, who contributes a well-written account—without any undue dogmatizing—of the ancient earthworks of Devonshire, with plans illustrative of all the more important examples.

The first volume on the history of Cornwall naturally shows a different kind of treatment from that of the two shires further to the east. The account of 'Early Man' has fallen to the hands of Mr. J. B. Cornish. The accompanying prehistoric map is carefully marked with special symbols, showing the places where stone implements, bronze implements, gold ornaments, chambered barrows, "quoits," contracted burials, underground chambers, hut-circles, hut-clusters, beehive huts, early iron ornaments, "long stones," and "holed stones" have been found. These marks chiefly abound at the tip of the horn, in the district that extends from St. Ives on the north coast and Penzance on the south up to the Land's End. The working out of this map, and the very large number of references at the foot of each page, clearly involved no small amount of painstaking labour; but the article is not altogether satisfactory. The hut-circles are very much more thickly strewn in several parts of Eastern Cornwall than either map or letterpress indicates. The groups or villages of circular huts are but briefly mentioned. There is one strange omission which is a distinct blot. There is no mention of an important hut village, which is unique in some of its particulars, found a few years ago by Dr. Hammond, of Liskeard, and by him shown to Mr. Baring-Gould. It was described and illustrated by Mr. Gould in *The Daily Graphic* of 25 December, 1901, and afterwards more technically treated in the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of Cornwall. The term "few instances," as applied to beehive huts on p. 371, needs considerable expansion;

and various somewhat important finds of flints in the neighbourhood of Liskeard are ignored. On the whole this essay, though sound in what it does say, is insufficient, and will require supplementing in several of the eastern parishes, when the separate topographical treatment of the county is reached.

The stone circles of the county are rightly judged to be of sufficient importance to merit a separate article. Mr. Tregelles's essay on this subject deserves special commendation, and the illustrations and plans are excellent. Another singularly fine and comprehensive article, lavishly illustrated, is that by Mr. Arthur Langdon on 'Early Christian Monuments.' After noting it severely, we have failed to find a commission of a single cross or cross fragment. The accounts of the inscriptions in four different characters, from the Ogam of about 450 to 650 down to the Hiberno-Saxon minuscules of about 750 to 1050, are valuable.

It will be noticed that on this occasion nothing has been said of the treatment of the natural history of these three counties, from geology to mammals, which occupies the first half of each of these volumes. In works covering so much ground it is impossible to note all the contents. It should, however, be briefly stated that every branch of natural history is treated by experts, and cannot fail to be appreciated by students. One of the most popular studies is botany, and wild flowers are keenly appreciated and noted by many who have not much technical knowledge. We have, in previous notices of the 'Victoria County History' volumes, deplored the fact that botanists will not, as a rule, condescend to write for less scientific folk. The botanists who deal with each of these three Western counties are content to be severely technical. Surely the Somerset writer, when treating of the Minehead district, might have added a sentence or two as to the general luxuriance of ferns and the occurrence of rare plants by the side of the Horner, from the wild everlasting pea that covers patches of the shingle in flowery tangles where the streamloses itself in Porlock Bay, to the tiny ivy-leaved bell flower, which has made the upper stretches of the Horner valley its home. Should not mention, too, be made of the profuse local growth of the autumn saffron crocus, which gladdens several small meadows of a dale on the Quantocks, near Over Stowey, with its mauve-tinted leafless flowers? Again, in Cornwall we note no reference, at all events in the English tongue, to the peculiar branched variant of the golden samphire on the rocks of Rame Head, to the abundance of the clear blue alkanet round Liskeard, or to the noble display of creamy-white or pink-tinged saponaria on the eastern side of the Camel estuary, or in certain parts between St. Germain's and Callington. In future volumes ordinary lovers of flowers should be considered, and told in plain language of the particular attractions of specific districts.

In dealing with mammals the writers

should make it clear whether animals now extinct are included by them or not. If the lists are meant to cover historic times, roe deer should be included under Somerset, for they were certainly found in the forests in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and probably at a much later date.

The Diary of John Evelyn. With an Introduction and Notes by Austin Dobson. 3 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN the autumn of the bicentenary year of Evelyn's death comes the third issue of his 'Diary' in celebration thereof. Two of these issues count—that edited by Mr. Wheatley, and the present edition under Mr. Austin Dobson's supervision. But Mr. Wheatley's was in the main a handsome reprint of his edition of 1879; whereas this is Mr. Dobson's first appearance in what, he confesses, is an unwonted field. It will be remembered by students of Evelyn that Mr. Wheatley was unable to obtain access to the original MS. at Wotton, and that his text was based on Colburn's third edition, which the present owner of the MS. declared to be "correctly printed." Mr. Dobson has, however, gone to Forster's edition for his text, which was Bray's original text with additions by Upcott. Now it was Upcott, the librarian, who inspected the MS. at Wotton, and introduced it to Bray's notice, and Upcott continued his interest in the 'Diary' until his death in 1845. It would seem as if Upcott had been able to consult the MS. subsequently to the publication of Bray's edition in 1827, for, according to Forster, he had made

"a fresh and careful comparison of the edition printed in octavo in 1827 (which he had himself, with the exception of the earliest sheets of the first volume, superintended for the press) with the original manuscript; by which many material omissions in the earlier quartos were supplied, and other not unimportant corrections made."

It would thus appear that Forster's text is fuller than Colburn's, and consequently Mr. Dobson has very wisely adopted it. It will remain the final text until the present owner or a future owner of the MS. allows the publication of a definitive edition. It is noteworthy that at Wotton is also an "amplified transcription," by Evelyn himself, of his diary up to October, 1644. In the annotation Mr. Dobson has freely used his predecessor's notes, but he has also prepared copious notes of his own, which are indicated by brackets. The result is that the reader of the 'Diary' is supplied with an ample commentary as he goes along, which will be of infinite service in elucidation of biographical and historical points. Indeed, we cannot imagine the work better done.

The Introduction is mainly a biographical sketch, extracted from the body of the 'Diary,' and full of the editor's easy grace. Evelyn's character, which Mr. Dobson sums up very fairly, and without the prejudices and prepossessions which usually beset the man of letters in dealing with a

man of letters, is pretty manifest in the pages of his 'Diary.' He was not, like Pepys and Rousseau, his own frank confessor; but he could not fail in painting his own portrait after seventy years of diary, even if he had desired to do so. Mr. Dobson marks him very properly as not essentially a literary man, but rather as one who could have been, in happier times, a man of affairs. But his fastidious and cultured nature abstained from the turmoil of his days. He made one attempt only to interfere in the turbulent politics of the Civil War, but arrived at Brentford after the defeat of the Royal forces and Charles's retreat on Oxford. There is no doubt that he refrained from following his master for fear of bringing trouble on his brother, whose estate was easily within reach of the Parliament. A little later he sought permission to go abroad, and while history was being made in England he was enjoying the Grand Tour, and making the acquaintance of his future wife. Though the age of Mrs. Evelyn is recorded as seventy-four at the time of her death in 1709, we cannot credit that she was only twelve at her marriage. We prefer to suspect an error in the figures. While defending Evelyn from the charge of timidity, his latest editor agrees with Sir Leslie Stephen that his literary work was of small value, and even goes so far as to depreciate his famous 'Sylvia.'

As is known, the direct line of the Evelyns ceased to hold Wotton in 1817, when the estate passed by gift of a widow into the hands of the collateral branch, descending from the second son of George Evelyn, the manufacturer of gunpowder. At that time there were still living male lineal descendants of John Evelyn, and the direct line did not, indeed, die until 1848, when the baronetcy was extinguished. Mr. Dobson's genealogical table renders all the connexions admirably clear. At the close of his preface he excuses himself for his interposition in seventeenth-century affairs; but no justification was necessary. His work has been a labour of love, and he has veritably, as he hopes, done yeoman's service to his author.

The Passing of Korea. By Homer H. Hulbert. Illustrated from Photographs. (Heinemann.)

THIS is an appreciative and kindly book about Korea and its people. The author has long resided in the country, and is conversant with its language and literature. He is, we believe, the first writer on Korea who possesses the latter indispensable qualification. It cannot so much be said that Korea has fallen on evil times as that it has always been in evil case. Its very position is a misfortune. It is "overshadowed by China on the one hand in respect of numbers, and by Japan on the other in respect of wit"—of numbers also, surely. The Koreans are neither good merchants nor good fighters, "yet are far more like Anglo-Saxons in temperament" than either Chinese or Japanese. "and they are by far the pleasantest

people in the Far East to live amongst." Nevertheless, from the beginning of history they have been an ill-used people. The Japanese owe to them all their early civilization. More than a third of the old Japanese nobility were of Korean origin. But from the legendary days of Jingo the Koreans have experienced nothing but ill-treatment at the hands of their fighting neighbours. The Japanese State was, in effect, founded by Korean immigrants; but these lost all knowledge of their origin as quickly as the Normans forgot their Scandinavian grandfathers, and affected to treat the Korean kingdoms, or some of them, as mere appanages or tributaries of the Yamato State. While the Japanese were seeking independence they were inflicting upon Chōsen (the Japanese name for Korea) the very tutelage they were themselves complaining of.

The Koreans are of Ural-Altaic race, like the Mongols, and most of the Japanese. The grammars of all these folk are similar, the vocabularies differ; the ancient common speech, unfixed by any written character, probably broke up into dialects far sundered in time and clime when these were reduced to writing. The Koreans in Korea fell under Chinese influences long before their kinsmen in Japan did; hence it has come about that scarcely any remains of pure Korean speech are extant, such as we have in the *norito* (rituals) and the *uta* (lays) preserved in the 'Kojiki' and 'Nihongi' ('Annals' and 'Chronicles') of Japan. In like manner Buddhism destroyed the nature-religion of Korea much more thoroughly than Japanese Shintō, though it affected the latter much more profoundly than is commonly supposed, or the Japanese are willing to admit. Again, the circumstances that led to the varied and dramatic history of old Japan were absent from Korea. The total result of the foregoing causes is that the story of the Korean folk is, in the main, uninteresting, and their literature unimportant; their sole contribution to the world's weal would seem to be the foundation of the Japanese State, which now threatens to absorb them into its "sphere of influence," if not territorially—with more success than in the seventeenth century, when the Japanese fleet was totally defeated by that precursor of Admiral Togo, Yi Sunsin, with the aid of an iron-clad tortoise-shaped man-of-war.

We have just said that Korean history is deficient in dramatic interest. This is not altogether the case with respect to the later annals of the peninsula. Mr. Hulbert mentions the arrival of Hamel in the middle of the seventeenth century in the Sparwehr. He ought to have told the story. The vessel was the "Jacht Sperber" (Sparrowhawk), bound from Batavia to Japan, of which Hendrik Hamel was supercargo. The "Jacht" was wrecked, and Hamel, after thirteen years' captivity, escaped with eight of his comrades. He wrote a most interesting account of his experiences—as favourable and generous a narrative as that of Golow-

nin of his captivity in Japan in the early part of the nineteenth century. Hamel was not the first European to tread Korean soil. A Jesuit father, Gregorio de Cespedes, accompanied the Christian soldiers of the Taiko (Hideyoshi) in 1594, but he was not allowed to remain. Some thirty years later a Hollander, Jan Weltervree, landing from the Jacht Oudekerke to procure provisions and water, was detained with two companions, and compelled to assist the Koreans, who were helping the last emperor of the Ming dynasty to repel the Manchu invasion of China that placed the present Tathsing dynasty upon the throne.

In Dallet's 'Histoire de l'Eglise de Corée' (2 vols., Paris, 1874) a full and fairly authentic history of the further fortunes of the land, and of European intercourse with it up to the seventies, is given. We do not know why Dallet is not mentioned by Mr. Homer Hulbert. In 1866 Bishop Berneux, on refusing to leave the country, was executed with some other French priests, and Admiral Roze, with seven ships, soon after attacked the island of Kang-hwa, near Seoul. He was completely defeated by the Koreans, retreated, and never renewed the attack. A persecution followed, costing the lives of twenty thousand Koreans who had been more or less christianized. In 1871 the Americans attacked the western coast with five ships, killed a number of Koreans "for the honour of the flag," and did nothing more. In 1876 a foreign treaty was signed with Japan, who insisted upon the very extra-territoriality the application of which to herself she bitterly resented. In the nineties the Japanese determined upon the expulsion of the Chinese from Korea, and it was their signal success in this war that awoke the suspicions of Russia, and encouraged the Japanese to undertake the gigantic enterprise that ended in the Treaty of Portsmouth and the obliteration of the Russian power in the Far East.

All these stirring events are well described in the volume before us, and on the whole with judicial impartiality. But the author does not conceal his preferences for the Korean—who, with due opportunity, would show "as good a brain as the Far East has to offer"—over his kinsman the Japanese, who is superior to him in fighting ability, but not in courage or intellect. Of that most disgraceful episode in the history of Japanese relations with Korea, the assassination of the Queen, a very full account is supplied. The Japanese Government disclaimed responsibility, and Mr. Hulbert accepts the disclaimer "in spite of the utter inadequacy of the trial [of Miura, the Japanese minister to Seoul] and its almost ludicrous termination." The story of Russian intrigue and Japanese counter-intrigue that followed is well told; and a moving narrative is added of the events that led up to the destruction of the Variag and Koryetz in Chemulpo harbour at the outset of the Russo-Japanese War. Mr. Hulbert seems to have been present, and his story has therefore the authority of an

eyewitness. He exonerates the Japanese from blame.

In his final chapter the effect of the "passing of Korea," as the book is appropriately enough called, is examined. There are very cogent reasons, he asserts, why "Japanese predominance in Korea" should be distasteful to British, German, and American merchants. These reasons appear to fall under two heads: those incidental to the preservation of extra-territoriality, and those relating to the maintenance of a low tariff. Mr. Hulbert calls upon his Government to protect the "persons and interests of American citizens in Korea" against Japanese "domination," and looks to the influence of American missionaries as educative of the Korean people up to a standard of patriotism that shall enable them to resist Japanese encroachments—for the benefit of American traders. We may be pretty certain that no such policy will be undertaken by the Washington Foreign Office. The real trouble in Korea—and the same is more than foreshadowed in Manchuria—is not the "domination" of Western interests by the Japanese Government, but the timidity it has shown in dealing with the multitudinous riff-raff of Japanese nationality that infests the ports of a land from which the ancient calm has departed for ever.

Silanus the Christian. By Edwin A. Abbott. (A. & C. Black.)

THIS book is dedicated "To the memory of Epictetus, not a Christian, but an awakener of aspirations that could not be satisfied except in Christ"; and not the least valuable part of it is the exposition of the teaching of that philosopher and the contrast of it with the Gospel of Christ. Silanus, who gives his name to the romance, is a purely imaginary character, "who in the second year of Hadrian (A.D. 118) becomes a hearer of Epictetus and a Christian convert, and commits his experiences to paper forty-five years afterwards in the second year of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus and Lucius Verus (A.D. 163)."

The romance is interesting, since Silanus is concerned with such subjects as Epictetus on sin and death, Isaiah on death and providence, St. Paul's gospel, and Christ's birth, discourses, and resurrection. Apart from these subjects, however, Dr. Abbott's writing is itself interesting on account of the literary skill with which he presents innumerable points of exposition and criticism, and on account, too, of the beauty and strength of many of its passages. One passage may be given as an illustration of his style. In the chapter named 'Epictetus confesses Failure' there is a picture of Silanus with his dreams of a restless and troubled night, which he himself is made thus to describe:—

"Along with these came shadows or shapes, with voices or voice-like sounds: Epictetus gazing on the burning Christians in Rome, Paul listening to the voice of Christ near Damascus, Elijah on Horeb amid the roar of the tempest. Last of all, I myself,

Silanus, stood at the door of a chamber in Jerusalem where Christ (I knew) was present with His disciples, and from this chamber there began to steal forth a still small voice, breathing and spreading everywhere an unspeakable peace—when a whirlwind scattered everything and hurried me away to the Neronian gardens in Rome."

The tone or character of Dr. Abbott's critical examination of the Gospels may be understood from his confession that years have elapsed since he was constrained to disbelieve in the miraculous element of the Bible, and yet that he has retained belief in the supernatural, but non-miraculous incarnation of the Son as Jesus Christ, and in Christ's supernatural, but non-miraculous resurrection. In the preface which contains the confession the writer says that his book

"aims at suggesting such conceptions of history, literature, worship, human nature, and divine Being, as point to a foreordained conformation of man to God, to be fulfilled in the Lord Jesus Christ, of which the fulfilment may be traced in the Christian writings and the Christian churches of the first and second centuries."

In plain language what does this mean? What in the sentence just quoted is the relation of the clause with the words "to be fulfilled" to that beginning with "of which the fulfilment"? Then, again, we are entitled to ask for definitions which will enable us to understand the meaning of a supernatural, but non-miraculous incarnation, and a supernatural, but non-miraculous resurrection. Definitions we do not get, but in regard to the resurrection we are told that God draws back the veil from our hearts and gives us a convincing sense of Christ at His right hand and in ourselves, and also that this "conviction" is derived from no source but the convincing spirit of the Saviour, coming to us in various ways. The body of Christ did not leave the tomb, according to Dr. Abbott, but the convincing spirit of the Saviour comes to us, and therefore we may say that we believe in a supernatural resurrection. It will be difficult for us to assure ourselves that we are using language correctly, or are not misleading men, when we say that the coming of that spirit is our warrant for confessing that we believe in Christ's supernatural resurrection "after He had offered Himself up as a sacrifice for the sins of the world." In his interpretations of passages in the Gospels, Dr. Abbott, who may be described as a scholarly rationalist, is more ingenious than convincing. Scaurus, for example, who is one of the characters in the romance, explains the words "took hold of Christ's feet" (Matthew xxviii. 9) by saying that they probably mean

"that the women saw a vision of Christ in the air and 'would have held it fast by the feet,' that is, desired to do so, but could not. I could give several instances from the LXX. where 'would have' is thus dropped in translation."

It is not unworthy of note that the words in the Gospel, καὶ ἰδοὺ Ἰησοῦς ἐπὶ τῆς θύρας αὐταῖς λέγων, do not offer the slightest suggestion of a vision. The interpretation

of the incident of the women taking hold of the feet of Christ illustrates Dr. Abbott's ingenuity, as his theory of a vision illustrates his rationalism. He elaborates as a grammarian the theory—not unknown, but differently treated—that the belief in the resurrection of Christ was based on certain visions, and in so doing rejects the miraculous, but retains the supernatural resurrection. We may readily understand what he rejects, but not what he retains.

CHRISTMAS READING.

The Second Book of Tobiah. By U. L. Silberrad. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—"Tobiah the Dissenter" is an old friend and "a mighty man of his legs," which to our knowledge have carried him far afield before now to interfere in matters which did not especially concern him. In his 'Second Book' he is no less active, and finds frequent occasion to break his vow not to meddle between husband and wife, for "more than once did the Lord call him to in some sort lend his hand to the concerns of married folk." But though in these "calls" his zeal is sometimes greater than his discretion, his intentions are good, and not infrequently the objects of his interference have reason to be grateful. The history of the Terror which stalked the town one severe winter shows us a grim aspect of Miss Silberrad's fantastic imagination. She always writes with charm, and there is an elusive quality in her work which creates a unique atmosphere for her scenes without assigning them to any particular period.

The Basket of Fate. By Sydney Pickering. (Arnold.)—We doubt whether the publisher has been wise in his choice of pictorial cover. From an advertising point of view it is open to the same objection as a certain scene from a well-known play now depicted on London hoardings: to appreciate either, you must have seen the play or read the book. Mr. Pickering delineates no wonderful hero or heroine, but just "nice" people, and people who are "not nice" as we meet them in life. The middle-aged man who loves, almost against his will, the fresh English girl who can live near pitch, yet not allow the hem of her skirt to be soiled, supplies the interest, being backed by a scheming half-sister and her former lover. This is a book to be enjoyed at the fireside rather than criticized in serious style.

The Trampling of the Lilies. By Rafael Sabatini. (Hutchinson & Co.)—Mr. Sabatini seems here to have achieved all his endeavour—an endeavour, probably, to produce a readable romance rather than a brilliant reconstruction of a bygone epoch, and as such his book is to be commended. Its theme—old, but perennially fascinating—affords glimpses of aristocratic France rampant in pride, and reveals her later crushed, like her fleurs-de-lis, beneath the remorseless heel of the *canaille* she had spurned.

Uncle William, by Jennette Lee (Hodder & Stoughton), is a tale of a kindly old salt of the Cornish coast who befriends a nerve-racked New York artist, and ultimately steers him safely into the haven of requited love. The book is decidedly immature, but Christmas is the season of indulgence, and Uncle William's cheery philosophy is timely at a season which is said to be losing its reputed festivity.

There is something very agreeable in the quiet atmosphere of *Ann Boyd*, by Will N.

Harben (Harper & Brothers). It is long and deliberate, and it deals with a situation as old as the hills; but it is marked by genuine power and real emotion. It is the tale of a vengeance which slowly is converted into loving-kindness and charity; and hence is a motive capable of sentimental treatment. Mr. Harben skilfully avoids that pitfall, because he keeps in mind the essential necessity of not caricaturing human nature, and because, also, he has a sufficient sense of humour. Ann Boyd remains faithful to herself all through, if not faithful to her purpose. Her enemy, who has virtually ruined her married life from jealousy, only slowly passes into an object of pity, and that solely because of a developing affection in Ann's heart for the daughter. Mr. Harben uses his material and his plot skilfully, and at one moment only is he melodramatic, namely, when a girl is at the mercy of an unscrupulous man in a lonely house. But his characterization is excellent, and besides Ann herself, we admire Uncle Sam, who is a genuine product of the soil.

The Strayings of Sandy. By Dorothea Conyers. (Hutchinson & Co.)—This tale of the open-air cure of a dyspeptic and crabbed City financier is racily told. The Irish temperament is well portrayed, and there is some genuine pathos in the gradual emancipation of the unheroic and stunted miser from his money bags.

In *Marguerite's Wonderful Year*, by Mabel Barnes-Grundy (Arrowsmith), one cannot but feel that the author has set out with the definite purpose of drawing tears. In the dedication, "to those that suffer," there is some suggestion that the central fact of the narrative is taken from life. That narrative betrays a manifest resolution to associate long-suffering with loving-kindness; but we demur to the deliberate choice of the sufferer as narrator. It should be sufficient to look upon the victim with other eyes, and the selection of the first person is calculated, in the circumstances, to lead to situations which are not tragically ironic so much as consciously pathetic. Marguerite maintains her *naïveté* to the end, but the reader will inevitably doubt its genuineness, as, for example, when she sends her husband to inquire into the fate of the "little black chicken" which had involved her in the bicycle accident. The decease of that fowl arrives too opportunely to be anything but a contrived, and therefore a false, effect. We prefer Marguerite in her lively moments. She has a sense of humour as deep as her sentiment or sentimentality, and we even forgive her the disrespect of "Peter" as her familiar name for her father. The author has shown again that she can write brightly and with genuine observation of life. This book will doubtless be enjoyed and wept over.

A Boy's Marriage. By Hugh de Sélin-court. (John Lane.)—"Do be a man!" one of the ladies with whom the boy is involved urges upon him; and the reader will feel disposed to echo the advice until he recollects that the author is professedly dealing with a boy. He deals with him very cleverly; but the boy is not an ordinary boy. It is an emotional, silly, ignorant, and somewhat hysterical creature in whom we get interested. His troubles, which are matrimonial, would have little reality to a man, and are wholly unnecessary. We cannot believe that they would have led to his tragedy, even allowing his boyhood. Twenty-something is young, and may be innocent, but need not despair of wisdom. The best points in Mr. Sélincourt's novel are his delicacy of treatment and sense of character. He has the makings of a fine novelist,

and will doubtless work his way to a larger knowledge of human nature. As it is, we feel that the trouble has all been artificially arranged. Two words of explanation and one touch of human feeling would have precipitated an understanding, and stopped the story. It is mainly for the promise in the book that we commend it.

Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—If heartiness can freshen a stale phrase, Mr. Tracy's romance may be described as a thrilling novel of adventure. He has valiantly succeeded in making the primary colours once more effective. Even in Chile the black angel whose disciple puts sticks of dynamite among the coals of a seagoing steamer is not ill-served. The voyage of that steamer is a triumph of pyrotechnical narrative, assisted by a map. Indeed, one may seriously applaud the way in which Mr. Tracy contrasts the still effective luxury of a floating hotel with impotence and peril. Peril from cannibals obliges a physician to reserve a bullet for the heroine, but Ossa on Pelion could not have flattened the good cherub who looked after her and her lover.

Richard Hawkwood. By H. Neville Maugham. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Richard Hawkwood, great-grandson of the famous free-lance, leaves Essex for Florence in the year 1477, and takes service with Lorenzo de' Medici. As his page he becomes cognizant of the ramifications of the plot of the Pazzi, in which the Pope, Salviati Archbishop of Pisa, his nephew Riario, and others took part, but which was directed and controlled largely by Lorenzo himself, with the idea of bringing the machinations of his foes to a climax which might induce the Florentines to make him their titular as well as actual sovereign. In the course of his duties Richard is sent to Rome, where he is arrested, but makes his escape by a plunge into the Tiber and the good offices of Caterina Sforza, Riario's bride. Thereafter he is present at a meeting of the conspirators in Florence which has a strange conclusion, also at the terrible murder of Giuliano de' Medici in the cathedral on Easter Sunday, and finally is a witness to the vengeance taken by Lorenzo on the murderers. All these dire events and the processes which lead to them are graphically stated as by an intelligent but straightforward English boy to whom Italian character is an engrossing, but rather fearful study. Lorenzo and his simpler-hearted brother reveal themselves dramatically in the story, and their characters, and that of Lucrezia Donati, who retires from the world on Giuliano's death, form the pivot of its interest. The intellectual and artistic life of Florence is the background. The style is excellent on the whole.

The Manager's Box, by John Randal (Eveleigh Nash), is a farcical tale which does not lend itself easily to criticism. It is concerned with an impudent piece of plagiarism on the stage, and we have found it amusing. It would be ungrateful to add that we should have found it more amusing if its humour had been of a higher order. The book is clever in its extravagance, and the complicated situations are handled with considerable skill.

The Patriots of the South, by Cyrus Townsend Brady (Cassell & Co.), in which the figure of Lee is prominent, is a particularly good story of the American civil war, strong alike in incident and character-drawing. Mr. Brady, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the Virginian general, remarks, in an unnecessary preface, that "the whole romance revolves about" him. That is not exactly true. Lee plays but a little part in the plot,

and the prominence given to his personality tends to obscure it. The chief figure is a young Southern soldier, whose relations with two women—one belonging to the North and the other to the South—lead to several dramatic situations.

The Power of the Past. By Daniel Lesueur. (Eveleigh Nash.)—In fiction, as in real life, the motor-car is displacing the horse. This story, from the pen of the well-known Madame Lapauze, opens with a hunting scene in a French forest, but the excitement of the chase is quickly at an end. The principal scene is a motor-car race, in which two of the competitors are at enmity on account of a woman of fashion. The tale is not, however, a mere piece of sensationalism. An interesting story, largely concerned with the French law of legitimization, is powerfully told. Both in character-drawing and scenery it abounds in sharp contrasts.

Growth. By Graham Travers (Margaret Todd, M.D.). (Constable & Co.)—There is much merit in Miss Todd's study of the mental and spiritual growth of two Edinburgh divinity students, one of whom finds a home in the Church of Rome, while the other is satisfied with a mild species of agnosticism. The reader is made acquainted with a large number of men and women, some of whom are drawn with unusual skill, although others do not rise above the level of lay figures. In the former class are the heroine, who is fresh and delightful, and her sister, whose essentially superficial character is admirably portrayed. There is little plot in the story, but it is written with care, and bears the signs of good workmanship on every page.

The Millmaster, by C. Holmes Cautley (Arnold), is a novel without a plot. The author's aim has been to furnish a faithful picture of life in a small manufacturing town in a Northern county. In this he has been successful. The reader will not doubt the existence of the various people, young and old, who pervade the pages of the book, although it is possible that he may find them tedious. Those of them who persist in speaking an exasperating Northern dialect, plentifully sprinkled with "nobbuts" and "bahns," could well be spared. But it is something to the credit of the author that he has done what he evidently set out to do, and those who can master the dialect may like those parts of the book which fail to attract us.

The Girls of Inverbarns, by Sarah Tytler (John Long), is a lively and interesting story, with a decided element of originality. It treats of two love affairs: one much frowned upon by three prim maiden aunts, but, as is oftener the case in fiction than in real life, flourishing despite this hindrance; the other between a mysterious nobleman—blameless, but permanently under a cloud—and an apparently worldly-minded girl who rises to higher levels on discovering that her pity rather than her ambition is appealed to by his suit. The scene is laid in a primitive Scotch fishing-village, and local customs and characters (notably those of the aunts above alluded to) are described with much humour and geniality.

The Stronger Power. By Q. L. F. Justyne. (Globe Press.)—Xenephthah, son of some Pharaoh of unnamed dynasty by a queen who has eloped in modern fashion with an Assyrian noble, has been brought up by his mother's wish among the Hebrews in the Land of Goshen. As his infant half-brother is bitten by a poisonous snake when under his care, the Hebrews cast him out. After a few years' wanderings, not here described,

he reveals his identity to his father, is recognized, and made Prince of Kush, with virtually absolute rule over the whole of Egypt. He gets through love into abundant trouble, which ends in his being degraded from his position and living the life of a hermit.

The book, which seems to owe much to a perusal of Whyte-Melville's 'Sarchedon,' is impossible from the archaeological point of view. The Hebrews never at any time played the predominant part in Egyptian politics that is here assigned to them, nor did the Egyptians in Pharaonic times enjoy the democratic institutions that would have made the trial by public court-martial of a prince of the blood a possible proceeding. As for the names, they are such as could never have been borne by either Egyptian or Hebrew at any time to which the plot can be referred. Yet the love interest is not badly handled.

The Simple Plan. (Sherratt & Hughes.)—Anonymity should not long conceal the author of this delightfully fresh and vivid story. The surrender of a bachelor to the hundredth woman is not a new theme, but no one who enjoys sparkling fun will deny that the book is original. When a reader is charmed, the rules of art seem of minor importance; nevertheless a child of ten who talks like Kitty Foster is an infant phenomenon who risks her charm. In their gaiety the characters resemble each other too much, and the reader of pp. 81-4 is tempted to rewrite them in order in bring their humour into the light. The author should weed the cleverness which abounds in 'The Simple Plan.'

Ian of the Orcades. By Wilfred Campbell. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)—Mr. Campbell, who is known as a Canadian poet, carries with him a poetic atmosphere into his somewhat lurid tale of old Scotland. It is full of dark deeds and violence, and the lusts of the flesh, and we suppose that the author desires to put the picture forward as a genuine study of the past. Probably in respect of the bloodshed and rapine it is no exaggeration. Mr. Campbell's effort cannot compare with the best of the sort. It is more conventional, more titanic, and somewhat sentimental. But 'Ian of the Orcades' is a spirited story.

SHORT STORIES.

The Red Bargee. By Morley Roberts. (Eveleigh Nash.)—We have often had to comment on the breeziness, the slang, the swagger, and the cocksureness of Mr. Morley Roberts's stories. In 'The Red Bargee' he is on the old trail again—the trail which, for us at least, is always new. We can forgive him all his faults for his vigour and his humour. Every drop of blood in him is quick, and you can see him (metaphorically) "rolling down the Ratcliffe Road," and "raising Cain." Mr. Roberts's captains all would not have hesitated to take the Bolivar out across the bay; they hesitate at nothing. They defy the might of Spain; they drink themselves blind; they swear and stamp like tornadoes; they "haze" like any skipper out of 'Frisco; but they are capable seamen, and they lend themselves readily to the purpose of these sea-comedies. The most elaborate tale is one which sets forth the adventures of a ship derelict in Sandridge at the time of the Bendigo gold rush. There is genuine comedy here, and it is more restrained and less rollicking, and therefore more literary, than in several of the other sketches.

Rugged and stern to barbarity are the characters in Mr. Oliver Onions's new story *Back o' the Moon* (Hurst & Blackett), and so in admirable harmony with the strenuous

background against which they play their parts. The picture of the North-Country coiners and Jeremy Cope, the flight and pursuit, the fierce loves and hates and cruelties of the struggle between a merciless law and an untamed people in the eighteenth century, is painted with bold and powerful strokes. The four impressionist sketches which complete the volume show the same power, but here it is hampered by material to which it is less well suited. In 'The Pillars,' however, there is a softer and more idyllic atmosphere, which gives interest of another kind to the work.

Women and the West. By Charles Marriott. (Eveleigh Nash.)—The author seems to us to have a better notion of the *conte* than of a long story, for the former has not space enough for him to develop his defects. These tales are dedicated to "Ouida," whose encouraging letter is prefixed, testifying to their "vigour and originality." The chief characteristic is a sense of dramatic irony which is often poignant. We notice a praiseworthy absence of sentimentality, and a general wholesome frankness which makes a reader anxious to see how the tale will end, and sure that it will not end in conventions. In other words, Mr. Marriott's work is sincere and conscientious, and shows an increasing intimacy with human life and human emotions.

New Chronicles of Don Q. By K. and Hesketh Prichard. (Fisher Unwin.)—We cannot think it was altogether worth while to revive "Don Q." in book form. The law of supply and demand presumably justifies it, however, whoever may fail to see literary justification. Be that as it may, here are twelve new sketches of the career of this redoubtable brigand; and if they are inferior to their predecessors, the difference is not noticeable. Some may think the glorification of the thief in fiction a mistake; but it is certainly done in tolerably spirited style here, and some of "Don Q.'s" escapades have elements of originality, as well as interest.

The Empty House, by Algernon Blackwood (Eveleigh Nash), is a collection of ghost stories. Some are excellent, as the first and 'Keeping his Promise.' Others are evidently factitious, and fail in their effect on the nerves, as 'A Haunted Island.' Mr. Blackwood relies on a plain narrative, importing no meretricious properties, which is to his credit. After all, the mere materials of a ghost story and the fall of night are sufficient to put us in a receptive mood. The worst point about such tales is the explanation, and an appreciative reader will require none; or, if any, such an explanation as leaves confusion worse confounded, and a culminating horror, as in Bulwer Lytton's 'Haunters and the Haunted.' Mr. Blackwood is by no means an unworthy exponent of a failing art.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD publishes, under the title *The Aftermath of War*, an account by Mr. Beak, a Repatriation Officer, of the operations for replacing farmers on the land, undertaken by Government in the Orange River Colony between 1902 and 1904. The book is valuable, but the admissions of the author with regard to the effect of farm-burning and "clearing" of the country will be made use of by opponents of the Milner policy. These are matters of political controversy, and the chief part of the book is technical, dealing with cattle disease and other matters not wholly suitable to our

columns. The author frankly states that the

"set-back to the great expectations formed during the war was the revelation, immediately after the declaration of peace, of the appalling havoc wrought by the clearance policy."

He had previously described at the beginning of his book the attempt in early days to avoid destruction: "To devastate a country which she had determined to conquer and hold was obviously not in Great Britain's interests"; but, owing, Mr. Beak thinks, to "the senseless guerilla warfare" of the Boers, "systematic" "devastation" became necessary:—

"Millets and agricultural implements were broken.....Cattle and sheep, which could not be driven into our lines, or which were not immediately required for food, were slaughtered on the spot and left either to rot or be devoured by the *aasvogels*."

Grain and forage were "burnt with paraffin. Growing crops were either set on fire or trampled down, according to their maturity." After the war, followed the costly operation of restocking here described.

An interesting experiment has been undertaken by Messrs. Hugh Montgomery and P. Cambray in a *Dictionary of Political Phrases and Allusions* (Sonnenschein & Co.). Such a book invites, by the amusing topics touched on, a review of a length for which space cannot be spared. It would be difficult, indeed, to satisfy any critic that the right exclusions and the right inclusions are made in such a volume. *Notes and Queries* has done much in this direction, as, for example, in the case of "Pin-Pricks." A well-known journalist who contributes to that periodical as "Politician" is of high authority on such matters. This book will help a hasty journalist to write in such a fashion as to pass muster with a hasty sub-editor. Most of the paragraphs will fairly satisfy the needs of the debating society or "local Parliament." That they will not as a rule stand close examination is natural enough. A crux of the day is membership of "the Labour Party." The book refers from this title to various bodies, with notices none of them exactly sufficient. On the other hand, under "Lib-Labs" we find some names given which are hardly the most representative.—Mr. Wadsworth is included in a list of three, while his real chiefs in the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, such as Mr. Enoch Edwards, are omitted, as is also Mr. Steadman, who holds the office of Parliamentary Secretary of the Trade Union Congress. Most of the entries fall a little short of the exactness to be desired in such a dictionary. "Spheres of influence" are here based on the opinion of the country concerned; whereas in fact they are in almost all cases based upon an agreement made by two Great Powers and more or less recognized by the others. There should be a reference to such works on the subject as 'The Map of Africa by Treaty.' On the same page we discover the "squeezed sponge," but not the longer-lived and still healthy "squeezed lemon." "Three acres and a cow" dates here only from 1886—almost the end, rather than the beginning, of that cow's life. The history of the phrase and the contest for the origin, in which Lord Tollermahe took an active part, should have been mentioned. In Irish affairs similar criticism may be offered. The account given of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of 1885 is in words taken from him, but not the most clear, nor perhaps the most accurate. This rival account of ours is also taken from him, and is, we think, more correct: a scheme for the creation in Ireland of a single National Elective Council, to deal with the duties

of the Four Boards known as Dublin Castle, and with such subjects as land and education. Under 'Maamtrasna' we are told that "it was asserted that the Conservatives had made an alliance with Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party, of which this incident formed part, and to it was given the name of the Maamtrasna Alliance." This is true, but the subsequent revelations contained in Morley's 'Gladstone,' the life of Lord Randolph Churchill, and other recent books, as to the one other or two other portions of the promise, should have been the subject of a reference; so also the fact that "the Conservatives" included Lord Salisbury, but did not include Sir Michael Beach. The reference to these two statesmen is here limited to Maamtrasna, but should extend to "No-coercion," and "a viceroy favourable to Home Rule," or "willing to inquire into Home Rule." 'Franchise' may be called accurate, when the great difficulty of the subject is considered. Ten of our principal franchises are included, and it would be hypercriticism to suggest that the franchise is not exactly uniform in the three kingdoms. Some of the ownership franchises, for example, slightly differ as between England and Ireland. A more real criticism is that some lines beginning "Poor rates" are interposed after the account of the service franchise in such a way as to make it far from clear to what franchises the defect in rates applies. 'National Education League' ends with the official attitude that the League was dissolved because its "objects" had "been effected." It is enough to make Mr. George Dixon turn in his grave to be told that this was a consequence of the Acts of "1870 and Lord Sandon's Act of 1876." The hostility of the League to section 25 of the Act of 1870 drove it into opposition to Gladstone, and Lord Sandon's Act was carried against its fiercest hostility. 'Truck System' does not take account of the judgment of the House of Lords which has revived the Act of 1831. It is a mistake to suppose that "the principle of the Truck Acts has been considerably extended since 1831." It has, on the contrary, been sadly contracted, as will be shown in the Report of the Committee which is now dealing with the subject. "Sandemania" is not, we think, now in use for the policy attributed to Sir R. Sandeman; while a good many other temporary terms of this description which have had a longer life, are excluded. 'Single Tax' opens with the words, "This tax, first proposed by Mr. Henry George"; whereas a whole system of economics in the eighteenth century was based upon the scheme, which received official consideration by the Governments of France which followed the Revolution of 1789. "Smooting" is included, to our surprise; though better-known pieces of trade or labour slang are excluded from the volume. "'Slugs' Speech" is given, though the speech itself is forgotten. "Buckshot," however, we do not find, though still in use. "Surtax" is included—rightly, we think; but "supertax," more heard of in the present day, is not. Although there are some surprising inclusions, we do not find Tooley Street—still used; nor Cabbage Garden, recently referred to in the newspapers on the election of a distinguished grandson of

who The gallant Smith-O'Brien,

Stood raging like a lion
On Shannon shore.

"Dirty trick," of the famous division, is omitted—we think rightly, as it has within the last year or two gone out of use; but a plea might be put in for "well-fed beasts"; and the older "ransom" and "skeleton at

the feast" are still referred to in the newspapers of the present year.

Book-Prices Current. Vol. XX. (Stock.)

—It is the peculiar fate of periodical publications dealing with bibliography to die an early death. This seems to be the general rule abroad as well as at home. Yet we have here the twentieth annual volume of an expensive book which does not in any sense appeal to popular tastes. Perhaps it is because of its severely utilitarian character that 'Book-Prices Current' has outlived all other bibliographical enterprises. At first it was received with the liveliest antipathy by "the trade," chiefly on the score that it gave away their secrets—the prices which books realized at public sales. Probably it is the most frequently consulted work of reference in the second-hand bookseller's shop, in spite of its limitations, and of the fact that the prices recorded in its earlier volumes are not of much value as a guide nowadays. Collectors' tastes change in almost every decade, although recognized standard volumes show a singularly even average as regards prices, and, curiously enough, do not seem to be much affected by the numerous cheap reprints.

Mr. Slater's new volume reflects great credit on his painstaking industry. In going carefully through it, however, we have noted a few points which call for notice. One curious anomaly arrests the attention at the start. Last year's volume was considerably less bulky than its predecessor, and the season's sales of 42,447 lots produced a total of 121,327*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, or an average of 2*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* per lot: this report was condensed into 598 pages. The 1906 sales of 37,414 lots, producing a total of 95,829*l.* 1*s.*, or an average of 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, have been expanded into 745 pages. In other words, the far less important season has required close on 150 pages more in which to cope with its mass of material. We do not see why this should be so, but perhaps the editorial annotations are much fuller. As a general rule Mr. Slater has kept a careful look-out for imperfections not indicated in the sale catalogues, but discovered whilst the books were on view. Some few of these, however, appear to have escaped him. The Salisbury Missal, 1557 (No. 1820), bought by Mr. Leighton for 35*l.*, wanted the Calendar and several leaves—we have noted in our catalogue "6 leaves." The Walton and Cotton 'Complete Angler,' 1676 (No. 5111), had a portion of a few leaves in facsimile. The exceedingly interesting presentation copy of Evelyn's 'Silva,' 1670 (No. 5166), is an instance of the danger of accepting statements in catalogues too literally. The portrait, reproduced in facsimile in Messrs. Hodgson's catalogue, contained the presentation inscription "For Mr. Callwal, J. Evelyn." The catalogue, carefully followed by Mr. Slater, made nonsense of this inscription by printing it "For Mr. Callwal Evelyn." A mere glance at the facsimile shows that the J and the E are intertwined. The Shakspeare First Folio, No. 6659, wanted two leaves besides those enumerated in the sale catalogue. The next entry, which comprises a complete set of the Caradoc Press publications, is inadequate, and not according to the sale catalogue. The Thackeray entry 'Flora et Zephyr,' 1836 (No. 6927), correctly states that this copy had only eight plates, but it would have been an advantage to add that there should be nine.

These corrections do not constitute a serious indictment, but they show that Mr. Slater's accuracy is not even yet above criticism. In some other respects we would offer a few suggestions. For instance, Charles I.'s own copy of the *Booke of*

Common Prayer, 1636 (No. 803), in the Cork and Orrery sale at Christie's in November of last year, should certainly have been indexed under Charles I.; it was a unique copy—for which Mr. Quaritch gave 285*l.*—of a book of little value apart from its historical association. Then, again, a line or two should have been devoted to the highly important Whitworth Papers, now in the British Museum, in 41 thick folio volumes, which Mr. Quaritch bought at Messrs. Sotheby's on July 1st; and the Lafayette correspondence should also have been recorded. It is obvious that in the case of manuscripts and autographs, generally excluded from 'Book-Prices Current,' no hard-and-fast rule can be followed with success.

With regard to the extraordinary batch of pre-Shakespearean plays sold at Messrs. Sotheby's in June, the annotation to the first, 'Triall of Treasure,' 1567 (No. 6862), is not quite clear nor correct. The Roxburghe, White Knights, and Heber copies were, we believe, one and the same, and not three, as would be inferred from the entry; and the Malone copy in the Bodleian is not mentioned at all. Several other of the plays might have been annotated without much difficulty, since Mr. Greg has already done a considerable amount of pioneer work in this important and difficult bypath of literature.

MISS FLORENCE WADE-EVANS'S translation of M. Jean Finot's *Race Prejudice* (Constable) is reasonably well done. Sometimes she gives a clumsy rendering of French phrases, as when she talks about "true science, violated and deterred from its object." The argument, too, would have gained point if francs, mètres, and hectares had been converted into their English equivalents; and some of the proper names are incorrectly reproduced. "Skeats" should, of course, be Skeat; and "Japygians," Japygians. On the whole, however, M. Finot's work reads smoothly in its English version. How far his ingenious attempt to do away with the significance of race will win recognition is another matter altogether. His employment of the destructive method to wreck the conclusions of anthropologists must be pronounced more entertaining than convincing. Granted that they frequently disagree, it does not follow that their researches are to be treated with derision. In building up his theory, besides, he seems to catch at any traveller's tale that suits his purpose. What serious anthropologist ever described negroes as "a race that holds a middle place between man and monkey"? The theory is not, as M. Finot states it, that they cannot be civilized, but that the process will take a good deal longer, and be attended by more relapses into savagery, than idealists like himself imagine.

Poems, 1899-1905, by W. B. Yeats (A. H. Bullen), contains all the poems completed by the author during the last six years, including rewritten versions of the three plays 'The Shadowy Waters,' 'On Baile's Strand,' and 'The King's Threshold.' About the plays, as such, there remains much that is vague and formless; their value lies in their poetry, and in the elusiveness and mystical suggestion which are Mr. Yeats's peculiar qualities, but do not make for dramatic strength. As a whole, the book suffers from its obvious connexion with the movement which is seeking—not always judiciously—to force a Gaelic literature into existence. The lavish use of Gaelic names and Gaelic myths may fire the patriot; but their appeal will of necessity be limited, and further, they are not without danger in that they are too apt to be regarded as in themselves

sufficient to give poetical distinction. Another tendency—arising perhaps from the same cause, and greatly to be regretted—is an increasing lack of restraint, which in the verses called 'The Happy Townland' comes perilously near to grotesqueness. These blemishes are accentuated by the presence in the volume of certain exquisite little poems, 'Adam's Curse,' 'The Folly of being Comforted,' and 'The Entrance of Deirdre,' whence it would almost seem that Mr. Yeats is a victim to the law whereby even a literary movement requires its martyrs. His poetry is, at his best, one of the delights of an arid world.

Sea, Camp, and Stage. By W. H. Pennington. (Arrowsmith.)—Mr. Pennington, who is one of the few survivors of the Balclava Light Brigade, has in this little book of two hundred pages given the story of his life. His father, on retiring from the Civil Service, became principal of a school, and wished his son to succeed him; but the love of adventure prevailed, and in 1851 the boy "found himself on board the full-rigged ship *Isabella*, bound for Melbourne." After a series of adventures he returned home, and in 1853 enlisted in the 11th Hussars, and on the outbreak of the war with Russia went with his regiment to the Crimea. Of Balclava day Mr. Pennington relates:—

"The following words by Lord Cardigan are vivid in my recollection, and I hear them again as I record them: 'The Light Brigade will advance. Walk—march—trot.' (No trumpet sounding took place.) We heard the words with incredulous amazement, for the madness of our errand was plain to the weakest judgment amongst us. The awful gravity of the moment can only be realized by those who were riding, as each one of us believed, to certain destruction."

As the Light Brigade advanced down the valley,

"Lord Cardigan leading at a steady trot, round shot from the Fedioukine Hills and causeway heights came bowling in amongst us, making dire havoc, and bursting shells scattering broadcast their death-dealing horrors. Cannon-shot tore the earth up, raising the dust in clouds, while men and horses in the leading ranks fell thick and fast.....The guns in the twelve-gun battery in front were now being served with ever-increasing precision, as the Russian gunners stood secure from any chance of injury to man or gun."

A musket ball struck Pennington's mare, Black Bess, the fastest in the troop. While he was left alone, far from the British lines, a ball passed through his right leg, and a shot tilted his busby over his right ear, Bess receiving "the coup de grâce which brought us both to earth, though I was still astride the mare." Great was his joy when Sergeant-Major Harrison, seeing his plight, brought a mare whose rider had been killed. He contrived to mount her, and on reaching the camp managed, lame as he was, to slip in front of her and kiss her on the nose, "for to her I owed my life." Mr. Pennington acknowledges the debt of gratitude due to the Chasseurs d'Afrique, who without hesitation attacked the enemy posted on the hills.

Our author has much of interest to say about his subsequent career on the stage, but this we must leave to his readers, of whom we hope he will have many, for he tells his tale modestly and well. We trust that he will be spared for many years to enjoy the rest he well deserves.

VOLS. III. AND IV. are now out of the admirable "National Edition" of Dickens, and contain *Pickwick*. This is, as collectors know, one of the books which have risen highest in value, owing to cancelled illustrations. In the present edition Seymour, H. K. Browne, Leech, Buss, and C. R. Leslie are the artists. The vignette titl-

page of the "Library Edition" by Phiz pleases us particularly, as showing a more human presentation of Mr. Pickwick than is usual. The two green covers of the original edition of 1836 and the "People's Edition" of 1865 show concisely the change in the plan of the book. Leslie's 'Pickwick with Mrs. Bardell in his Arms' curiously misses the humour of the scene, being a sort of mild imitation of Stothard's smoothness. There is a new sketch by Leech of 'Tom Smart and the Chair.' Phiz has the second volume to himself with the pictures that have become famous.

IN "The Oxford Poets" (Frowde) we have before us *Hood and Goldsmith* in two styles, that on India paper being particularly attractive. But either is well worth the attention of those who wish to secure poetry in a complete, well-edited form. Mr. Austin Dobson is the ideal choice to look after Goldsmith, and the book has some attractive illustrations and facsimiles. Mr. Walter Jerrold has edited Hood with zeal and industry. He duly notes the fact that several of Hood's poems appeared in *The Athenæum* of a bygone age, notably the 'Ode to Rae Wilson' (August 12th, 1837).

We are glad to see that already a second edition has been published of *A History of Classical Scholarship* (Cambridge, University Press), a single volume which contains within its covers a remarkable amount of erudition.

MR. HEINEMANN has issued new and cheaper editions of Dr. Nordau's clever books *Paradoxes and Conventional Lies of our Civilization*. The ten years which have elapsed since they first appeared have made their liveliness no longer a matter for reproach, while their criticism is as keen and salutary as ever.

MESSRS. MARIE, TODD & BARD have sent us one of their Swan Fountain Pens, which, after a niple trial by a person who writes a great deal and another who writes seldom, we recognize as a real convenience and luxury. We used to think that some special commercial aptitude was needed to deal with such pens, but all can manage a well-regulated affair like the Swan.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Joseph (N. S.), *Religion, Natural and Revealed*, Revised Edition, 1/6 net.
Kinnear (J. B.), *The Teaching of the Lord contained in the Gospels*, 2/6 net.
Knight (H. T.), *Criticism and the Old Testament*, 3/6 net.
Myres (W. M.), *Fragments that Remain*, 3/6 net.
Otto (E.), *Naturalism and Religion*, translated by J. A. and M. R. Thomson, 6/-.
Robertson (R. C.), *Modern Infidelity Exposed*, 2/6 net.
S. Francis of Assisi, *Writings*, translated by Father P. Robinson, 3/6 net.
Seaver (R. W.), *To Christ through Criticism*, 3/6 net.
Scott (E. E.), *The Fourth Gospel, its Purpose and Theology*, 6/- net.
Westcott (B. F.), *Village Sermons*, 6/-.
Wordsworth (C.), *The Precedence of English Bishops and the Provincial Chapter*, 2/6 net.

Law.

- Fox-Davies (A. C.), and Carlyon-Britton (P. W. P.), *A Treatise on the Law concerning Names and Changes of Name*, 3/6.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Aria (Mrs.), *Costume: Fanciful, Historical, and Theatrical*, 10/6 net.
Arundel Club, *Publications for 1906*.
Coenen (F.), *Essays on Glass, China, Silver, &c.*, 6/- net.
Egypt Exploration Fund, *Archæological Report, 1905-6*, 3/6 net.
Fairbairns (A.), *The Cathedrals of England and Wales Vol. III.*, 10/6 net.
Gould (Sir F. C.), *Political Caricatures, 1906*, 6/- net.
King (J.), *The Edwardian Walls and Elizabethan Ramparts of Berwick-upon-Tweed*, 1/-.
King's Empire, *The Introduction* by W. H. Fitchett, 2 vols., 12/- each.
Scott (M. H. Baillie), *Houses and Gardens*, 31/6 net.
Thames, from Chelsea to the Nore, drawn in Lithography by T. Way, Text by W. G. Bell, 42/- net.
White (Gleeson), *English Illustration, 1855-70*, 12/6 net.

Poetry and Drama.

- Adams (A. H.), London Streets, 2/6 net.
 Davies (W. H.), New Poems, 1/6 net.
 Dawson (C. W.), The Worker, and other Poems, 5/ net.
 Dickens (C. S.), Glimmerings, 3/ net.
 Fireside Readings, Poems and Stories, by Lillian, 3/6 net.
 Irwin (W.), Random Rhymes and Odd Numbers, 6/6 net.
 Leighton (W.), Scrapbook of Pictures and Fancies: Whispers of the Sphinx.
 Lyrics of Ben Jonson, Beaumont, and Fletcher, edited by J. Massfield, 3/6 net.
 Ogilvie (W. H.), Rainbows and Witches, 1/ net.
 Old German Love Songs, translated from the Minnesingers by F. C. Nicholson, 6/ net.
 Rickards (M. S. C.), Lyrics of Life and Beauty, 3/6 net.
 Swain (C.), Selections, compiled by his Third Daughter, 5/ net.
 Waddington (S.), Sonnets, 2/6 net.
 Woolf (B. S.), Dear Sweet Anne: or, the Mysterious Verses, 3/6 net.

Music.

- English Music, 1604 to 1904, 3/6 net.
 Taylor (S.), The Indebtedness of Handel to Works of other Composers, 12/6 net.

Bibliography.

- British Museum, Subject Index, 1901-5, edited by G. K. Fortescue, 40/ net.
 Graham (M.), The Early Glasgow Press.

Political Economy.

- Banking Almanac and Directory, 1907, 15/ net.
 Ferri (E.), Socialism and Positive Science, translated by E. C. Harvey, Fourth Edition, 1/6 net.
 Jebb (E.), Cambridge: a Brief Study in Social Questions, 4/6 net.
 Olivier (S.), White Capital and Coloured Labour, 1/6 net.
 Wells (H. G.), Socialism and the Family, 6d. net.

History and Biography.

- Allen (H. J.), Early Chinese History: Are the Chinese Classics Forged? 5/ net.
 Bradley-Birt (F. B.), The Romance of an Eastern Capital, 12/6 net.
 Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 1907, 31/6 net.
 Duff (H. L.), Nyassaland under the Foreign Office, Second Edition, 7/6 net.
 Hammermen of Edinburgh and their Altar in St. Giles Church, 10/6 net.
 Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes, 1907, 16/ net.
 Ker (W. P.), Sturta the Historian, Romanes Lecture, 1/ net.
 Parry (D. H.), Britain's Roll of Glory, New Edition, 6/ net.
 Reich (E.), An Alphabetical Encyclopedia of Ancient History and Geography, 3/6 net.
 Ramsey Abbey (Records of), compiled by H. G. D. Liveing, 10/6 net.
 Rose (J. H.), Napoleonic Studies, Second Edition, 5/ net.
 Secombe (T.) and Nicoll (W. R.), 'The Bookman,' Illustrated History of English Literature, 2 vols., 15/ net.
 Semenov (Capt. V.), The Battle of Tsushima, translated by Capt. A. B. Lindsay, 3/6 net.
 Swindells (T.), Manchester Streets and Manchester Men, 3/ net.
 Tallentyre (S. G.), The Friends of Voltaire, 9/ net.
 Weldon (Walter Frank Raphael), a Memoir, 6/ net.
 Wheeler (W.), Knaresburgh and its Rulers, 21/ net.

Geography and Travel.

- Dick (S.), The Heart of Spain, 3/6 net.
 Iglesden (C.), A Saunter through Kent with Pen and Pencil, Vol. VII., 2/6 net.
 Mountmorres (Viscount), The Congo Independent State, 6/ net.
 Rix (H.), Tent and Testament, 8/6 net.
 Scott (Sir J. G.), Burma, 10/6 net.

Sports and Pastimes.

- Snippings from Surtees, 1/6 net.

Education.

- Journal of Education, 1906, 7/6 net.

Philology.

- German and English Dictionary, enlarged by K. Brel, 7/6 net.
 Tacitus, Annals, edited by C. D. Fisher, 7/ net.

School-Books.

- Canfield (D. F.) and Carpenter (G. R.), Elementary Composition, 2/ net.
 Carpenter (G. R.), Rhetoric and English Composition, 4/6 net.
 First-Class Army School Certificate made Easy, Group I., 2/6 net.
 French (C. H.) and Osborn (G.) Graphs, Second Edition, 1/6 net.
 Scott (Sir W.), The Talisman, edited by A. S. Gaye, 2/ net.
 Workman (W. P.) and Cracknell (A. G.), Geometry, Theoretical and Practical, Section IV., 1/ net.

Science.

- Adye (E. H.), Studies in Micropetrography, Part I., 84/ yearly.
 American Journal of Mathematics, October, 1 dol. 50.
 Beard (D. C.), The Field and Forest Handy Book, 6/ net.
 French (C.), Surgical Diseases and Surgery of the Dog, 21/ net.
 Lock (R. H.), Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity, and Evolution, 7/6 net.
 Mills (J. G.), The Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. III., 12/6 net.
 Read (C. S.), How to Keep Well, 2/6 net.
 Science Year-Book, 1907, 5/ net.
 Stansbie (J. H.), Introduction to Metallurgical Chemistry, Second Edition, 4/6 net.
 Thierley (A. W.), A Laboratory Course of Organic Chemistry, 5/ net.
 Wilda (H.), Marine Engineering, 20/ net.

Juvenile Books.

- Beard (L. and A. B.), Things Worth Doing and How to Do Them, 6/ net.
 Dickens (C.), A Tale of Two Cities, abridged by J. Connolly, 1/6 net.

- Favourite Fairy Tales, 1/ net.
 Gillie (A. E.), Barbara in Brittany, 2/6 net.
 Golden Sunbeams, 1906, 1/4 net.
 Golding (V.), The Story of H. M. Stanley, Pictures by L. D. Luard, 1/6 net.
 Lang (J.), Stories from the Odyssey, pictures by W. H. Robinson, 1/6 net.
 Marchant (B.), Kenealy's Ride, 1/6 net.
 Marshall (H. E.), Stories of Guy of Warwick, pictures by L. D. Luard, 1/6 net.
 Moore (H. C.), The Andros Island Treasure, 1/6 net.
 Richards (L. E.), The Silver Crown, another Book of Fables, 2/6 net.
 Romance of Marchant Ventrurers, edited by E. E. Speight, 5/ net.
 Scott (Sir W.), Ivanhoe, abridged by C. F. A. Wimberley, 1/6 net.
 Watson (E. K. R.), Heavenly Truths in Earthly Dress, Readings for Children, 3/6 net.
 Workman (J.), A Secret Passage, 1/6 net.

General Literature.

- Baring Gould (S.), Mehalah, New Edition, 6d.
 Binstead (H. E.), Useful Details in Several Styles, 3/6 net.
 Clergyman's Ready Reference Diary, 1907, 3/6 net.
 'Daily Mail' Year-Book for 1907, 6d. net.
 Dickensian, 1906, 4/ net.
 Gaskell (Mrs.), Wives and Daughters, Knutsford Edition, 4/6 net.
 Geddes (P.) and others, Halls of Residence for University Students.
 Gibb (S. J.), The Problem of Boy-Work, 1/6 net.
 Gloucester Diary for 1907.
 Hazell's Annual, 1907, 3/6 net.
 Hollins (B.), The Seven Wayfarers, 2/6 net.
 Kildare (D.), My Old Ballwick, 3/6 net.
 Literary Year-Book and Bookman's Directory, 1907, 5/ net.
 Live Stock Journal Almanac, 1/ net.
 Lynn (E.), The Joy of Hell, 6/ net.
 Macaulay (R.), Abbots Verney, 6/ net.
 Martin (R.), The Future of Russia, translated by H. Friederichs, 7/6 net.
 Pasture (Mrs. H. de la), Catherine of Calais, New Edition, 3/6 net.
 Provincial Letters, and other Papers, by the Author of 'Papers from a Private Diary,' 6/ net.
 Saltus (E.), Historia Amoris, 5/ net.
 Skrine (M. J. H.), The House of the Luck, 6/ net.
 Thomsett (R. G.), Fables and Fancies, 3/6 net.
 Trollope (A.), The Last Chronicle of Barset, Library Edition, 2 vols., 3/6 net each; York Library, 2/ net each.
 Watanna (Onoto), A Japanese Blossom, 6/ net.
 Wells (H. G.), The Food of the Gods, New Edition, 3/6 net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Beeson (G. H.), Hegemonias, Acta Archelai, hrsg., 6m.
 Resch (A.), Agrapha, aussercanonische Schriftfragmente, 10m.

Law.

- Dictionnaire Dalloz (Le), 2 vols., 40fr.
 Gestes et Profils: Dessins de H. Geoffroy, 20fr.
 Hiller v. Gaertringen (F. Freiherr v.), Inschriften v. Priene, 25m.
 Hirt (H.), Die Indogermanen, Vol. II., 9m.
 Payre (R.), Padoue et Vérona, 4fr.

Bibliography.

- Cagnat (M. R.), Les Bibliothèques municipales dans l'Empire romain, 2fr. 10.

History and Biography.

- Dierauer (J.), Geschichte der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft: Vol. III., 1516-1648, 12m.
 Fortoul (J. G.), Historia constitucional de Venezuela, Vol. I. Woltmann (L.), Die Germanen in Frankreich, 7m. 50.

Philology.

- Revue germanique: No. 4 bis, Chaucer, Les Contes de Canterbury, 4fr.
 Vogliano (A.), Ricerche sopra l'Ottavo Mimiambo di Heroda.
 Charcot (J. B.), Le "Français" au Pôle Sud, 1903-5, 15fr.
 Hagen (B.), Kopf- u. Gesichtstypen ostasiatischer u. melanesischer Völker, 100m.

General Literature.

- Augustin-Thierry (G.), La Savelli, 3fr. 50.
 Beaurepaire (Q. de), La Conspiration de Demain, 3fr. 50.
 Denonville (G.), Vies enclousées, 3fr. 50.
 Gaubert (R.), Jean sans terre, 3fr. 50.
 Grasset (P.), Le Journal de Pierre Daumais, 3fr. 50.
 Joran (T.), Autour du Féminisme, 3fr. 50.
 Lucenay (H.), La Peine inméritée, 3fr. 50.
 Revue germanique, No. 5, 4fr.

"* All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending B.O.s."

FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE.

THE death of M. Ferdinand Brunetière, who succumbed to a long, painful, and incurable illness in Paris on Sunday last, is an irreparable loss to French literature—indeed, to literary criticism. For a quarter of a century he has been one of the greatest forces in French literary circles, and, since Taine's death in 1893, perhaps the foremost critic, vigorous, alert, learned, and in many respects uncompromising.

Apart from his sincere patriotism, the two great passions of Brunetière's literary life

were the rescue of Bossuet from obscurity and the denunciation of the naturalistic school of novelists—Zola, Hector Malot, and the rest. A good lover and a still better hater, he more often than he perhaps realized arrived at ill-considered judgments. He began the war against "realism" in 1875 with an attack on Zola's 'La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret,' and, oddly enough, this purely imaginative book was declared to be "full of revolting pictures," and stigmatized as gross caricature. He held up Chateaubriand's 'René' and Goethe's 'Werther' to the view of the novelists of "realism," and contended that these two authors gave us realistic narratives without ever offending good taste.

Unlike many men who have achieved greatness, Brunetière gave in youth no promise of brilliancy. He was born at Toulon on July 19th, 1849, and began his studies at Marseilles; he went to Paris, "sans fortune et sans protection," to finish his education by preparing for examination at the École Normale Supérieure, but in 1869 he failed. The war of 1870 broke out, and when peace was restored his struggles to obtain a livelihood were very keen. For nearly five years his means of existence must have been of a most uncertain character. At last he turned to literature, and his first important article appeared in the *Revue Politique et Littéraire (Revue Bleue)* in 1875; it was a notice of H. Wallon's book on 'Saint Louis et son Siècle,' and this brilliant criticism attracted so much attention that he was invited to contribute articles to *Le Parlement*. Here he published a series of critical essays which enhanced the promise held out by his first paper. In April, 1875, he became a contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which he was appointed sub-editor (*secrétaire de la rédaction*), and, in 1894, director. In 1893 he succeeded Lemoine at the Académie Française.

Although M. Brunetière exalted the seventeenth century (of which he had a profound knowledge) above all other periods, his criticism was confined to no one century or phase of literature. His range, indeed, was marvellous, and was not even confined to literature. In 1880 he began to republish his critical articles in book-form with 'Études critiques sur l'Histoire de la Littérature française,' which was "crowned" by the Académie. This was followed by 'Nouvelles Études' in 1882, and by a third series in 1887. Another set of studies, with the general title of 'Histoire et Littérature,' appeared in three annual volumes from 1884 to 1886, and many of these volumes have gone into several editions.

Apart from his literary contributions, Brunetière lectured with conspicuous ability and success. It is curious to note that in 1886 he was appointed *maître de conférences* of French language and literature at the École Normale, where in 1869 he had failed to take a degree—an innovation almost without precedent in the history of the school. He delivered a series of lectures on 'Les Époques du Théâtre français, 1636-1850,' at the Odéon in 1891-3, which attracted many; but his lectures on Bossuet at the Sorbonne in 1894 were even more popular. "During the three winter months of 1894," says the author of 'French Literature of To-day'—a delightful volume, which is, by the way, dedicated to the great critic as "a token of gratitude and admiration"—

"the most fashionable public of Paris was seen to forfeit its hour in the Bois, and crowd into the corridors at the Sorbonne, at the risk of life (the crush was such that it was nothing less), as in 1891, 1892, and 1893, that same public had rushed to the Odéon. Such sights formed big grievances in the

envious mind against their hero.....The writer had engendered the orator, I might even say the preacher, for his method as a lecturer was destined to introduce considerable innovations into this art."

M. Brunetière contributed a rather severe notice of French literature of the year to our own columns in 1898, which shows his essential zeal for ideas in a book as well as form and style.

In 'L'Évolution des Genres dans l'Histoire de la Littérature,' of which the first of a projected series of four volumes appeared in 1890 (the other three have apparently not been issued), Brunetière embodied his theories of the application of scientific methods to criticism, for which he became famous. This work is a "vaste essai d'application des doctrines et de la méthode darwiniennes aux genres et espèces, parmi les ouvrages littéraires." Into this highly polemical question it is not necessary to enter here. But whatever view may be taken of Brunetière's theories of literary criticism, there can be no doubt that his strongly marked individuality, his vigorous and independent criticism have left a profound impression on the intellectual life of the France of to-day.

W. R.

OXFORD NOTES.

It is at moments such as this, when he is minded to inform the world at large of the term's doings at his University, that there comes over the mind of the loyal Oxonian a paralyzing suspicion whether, after all, those doings, despite their rich variety, have cosmopolitan value—in other words, whether anything at all has happened that is capable of interesting any one besides ourselves. And yet the place is all life and bustle. The colleges are filled to overflowing. The lecture-lists abound with new titles (though who shall say whether they be new masks for old faces?). The output of learned works—usually asserted to be a weak point with us—is truly immense. Therefore it would seem that Oxford is minding its own business; and for that very reason, perhaps, gossip is scarce.

As regards legislation, one item of business done and two of business muddled call for notice. The positive achievement consists in the abolition of the examiners' declaration. The chief reason alleged was the impossibility of exacting it from non-residents. Moreover, it was not uncommon to hear complaints from busy residents obliged to don cap and gown and appear before the Vice-Chancellor in order to take part in a purely formal ceremony; whilst presumably the Vice-Chancellor with his manifold duties found it none too easy to spare the required time, especially in these days of examinations multiplied to infinity. And so in a thin house the measure was put through, despite protests from a few lovers of the past. Form for form's sake had to give way before the imperious needs of business for business' sake. Yet undoubtedly the ancient custom was solemn and dignified in the extreme. There was no fetishistic rite of kissing the book. In the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Proctor said: "Domine, tu dabis fidem te munus et officium Examinatoris sedulo et fideliter, sepositis omni odio et amicitia spe et timore, pro virili exsecuturum forma et modo per statuta requisitis"; and the answer was simply "Do fidem." Happily there remains to us no small stock of necessary formulas couched in the same terse and rugged Latin.

Of the two legislative miscarriages, the less said about the first the better, if only to spare the feelings of the worthy scholar who,

through no fault of his own, had the part of Hector's body thrust upon him by our Greeks and Trojans. The question was whether this competent and highly qualified teacher of Old High German was to be endowed with the status of professor. Apparently no trouble was taken by the proposers to sound Congregation—that is to say, the handful of persons interested in the teaching of modern languages—by a judicious pre-gustation of opinions. No accurate information was available beforehand in regard to the record of this candidate for the professorial title, a distinction we not unnaturally wish to reserve for "the choice and master spirits of this age" (present occupants of chairs, please bow!). Wherefore by a small majority the motion was negatived.

The second affair wherein the Hebdomadal Council—the body whose right it is to initiate all legislation—appears to the layman to have acted with less than its wonted wisdom and tact relates to an inconspicuous measure professing to remove a mere ambiguity from the statutes, but in reality introducing a new and most paradoxical principle. It was actually proposed to deprive the Doctors in Letters and Science of the precedence at present accorded to all Doctors as against Masters of Arts when examining together in the Schools. Now the position of Senior Examiner is one of great importance with us, more especially in the Honour examinations. As chairman of the board he can to a very considerable extent control the conduct of the examination, and, if wisely conciliatory, can exert great authority and influence. Besides, he has a casting vote, which he is called upon not infrequently to exercise, since, though the examiners form an odd number, no one of them can adjudicate on the merits of a candidate hailing from his own college. There was therefore good reason why a Doctor of junior standing or fresh to the School should not displace some older and more experienced examiner who had remained content to wear the Master's hood. But for what possible reason, sacred or profane, were the Doctors of Divinity, Law, and Medicine exempted from the levelling effects of this democratic bill? One is tempted to contrast the selective methods whereby Doctorates in Letters and Science are obtained with the mysteries attending the initiation of the D.D.; but, as Herodotus observes in a similar context, "knowing somewhat of the matter, I prefer to say nothing." All, however, has ended happily. By an exercise of privilege, for which one must go to ancient Rome for a parallel, the Proctors have vetoed the proposal. A bungle has been converted into an historic occasion. Now that the Proctors have unearthed the veto, men are wondering what other secrets may not lurk in the inexhaustible depths of our constitution. Indeed, it is freely rumoured that the Vice-Chancellor intends *servare de celo* as soon as ever Congregation happens to coincide with an important cricket match in Summer Term.

Meanwhile, what is to be substituted for the vetoed measure? Something clearly ought to be done in order that the examinational helm may remain in tried hands, now that gay young Doctors of thirty-five to forty are becoming so numerous. It might be enough to enact that no Doctor shall be Senior Examiner until he has had a year's experience of that particular School. A more drastic, but perhaps more satisfactory, proposal would be to deprive Doctors, of whatever faculty, of precedence over Masters as regards examinations. Or, lastly, the system found to work well elsewhere might be adopted whereby the examiners of the time being are left to elect their

own chairman. Further, whilst the public eye is upon the Senior Examiner, let legislation accord him rights corresponding to his highly onerous duties. At present, he performs in most cases an amount of extra work equivalent at the very least to a tenth part of the labours otherwise falling to his share as examiner. Let him therefore be compensated with an honorarium in the shape of a ten per cent. bonus on the ordinary fee. A Senior Examiner selected by his colleagues and paid for his extra work is obviously what efficiency demands. But what Council will propose and Congregation will decide is another matter altogether.

The building activity of the colleges is just now very marked, and may be taken as a sign that we realize our imperial responsibilities and are preparing to house any number of Rhodes Scholars and their friends. Merton has nearly finished the new wing on the site of O'd St. Alban's Hall, whilst palatial quarters are being rapidly prepared for the Warden. Mr. Champneys's work is greatly admired, none the less because he had a very ticklish task to perform. At most it might be objected that he is a little too fond of elaborate ornamentation. The new library at Lincoln, on the contrary, is simplicity itself, and the architects, Messrs. Reid and MacDonald, are heartily to be congratulated on this their first contribution to the beauties of Oxford. Jesus is adorning Ship Street with a new wing that strictly conforms in style to the rest of the college. Balliol has refaced its picturesque Old Library most successfully, and has cleared away the inferior modern buildings to the north of the tower in St. Giles's, in order to rebuild on better lines. Wadham is reconstructing its roof, beginning with that of the Hall, which has lasted well enough up to now, although tradition has it that Dorothy Wadham's workmen put in the rafters green. Hertford has at length embarked on its new chapel. Lastly, St. John's is putting the crowning touch to its munificence towards the new Sibthorpean Chair of Forestry and Rural Economy by sacrificing the portion of the President's Paddock that lies towards the Museum, and erecting thereon a laboratory for the professor, together with a Forestry Museum, the whole to be designated *Schola Economiae Rusticæ*.

The record of the Rhodes Scholars for 1906 has but recently formed the subject of a long article in *The Times*, so that a cursory enumeration of their intellectual feats may suffice here, their no less stirring performances in the athletic field being passed over in silence. This was the crucial year, when the firstfruits of the Rhodes Trust were actually put through the mill of the Final Schools. The results have beggared all anticipation—seven Firsts out of fifteen "possibles" in the Honour Schools; a First for the B.C.L. degree, a prize not often won; two Diplomas "with distinction" (that is, up to a first-class Honour standard) in Economics; a B.Sc. degree; the Gladstone Memorial Prize; the Vinerian Scholarship; and last, but not least, that blue-ribbon of Oxford classical scholarship, the Ireland itself. Canada takes the Ireland, the Gladstone Prize, and one First; Australia, the Vinerian, the First in the B.C.L., with four other Firsts; and America the B.Sc., with two Firsts. Altogether it is a start such as would have rejoiced the heart of Cecil Rhodes. He, by the way, now looks down on the passer-by from the front of his former lodgings in King Edward Street. The medallion portrait, of which an old friend is the donor, cannot, however, be praised on the score of beauty. A more sightly memorial is being placed in those Examination Schools wherein his

Scholars are already beginning to do him honour.

Great interest attached this year to the results of the Civil Service competition, as being the first to take place under the new regulations limiting the number of subjects that candidates are allowed to offer. It was a priori probable that the scheme would favour the Oxford "Greats" man, who in the normal course of his studies for a degree covers nearly enough ground to obtain maximum marks in the Civil Service examination, without indulging in "cram." Certainly the event has fully justified the expectation. Oxford owns 56 of the 104 names that appear on the list, and 41 of them have taken the Classical Schools. We can likewise claim the first place, though it must be admitted that Cambridge, if its total of 29 is below ours, has 5 representatives against our 3 in the first ten; whilst, to turn to college records, Balliol, Oxford, with its 9 successful candidates, including the top scorer, is only a shade ahead of Trinity, Cambridge, with its 8, including the third and fourth places. Some rather curious discrepancies occur between the estimates formed of individual candidates by the Oxford and the Civil Service examiners respectively. Possibly the explanation lies in the fact that Oxford eschews a rigid system of marking, and trusts a good deal to the viva voce test. But something, too, must be put down to the differentiating effects of that sheer power of endurance which enables the Civil Service candidate to hold on through week upon week of torture. We try to select the genius, but the Civil Service prefers the "tough."

Oxford, it appears, is to have its Pageant, and the time chosen for the entertainment is the appropriate one of Commemoration Week. The arrangements are in the hands of a learned and enthusiastic body of historians and archaeologists, led by Prof. Oman, who may be trusted between them to get the details right. The Master of the Pageant is Mr. Frank Lascelles, who made his mark here a decade ago as a leading performer of the O.U. Dramatic Society. The University, however, will supply actors for only a few leading parts, as the authorities have announced that no general leave will be granted to undergraduates to engage themselves as "supers." It is still a burning question where the show ought to be held. Some point to St. Giles, others to the Broad.

Somerville College lost in Miss Maitland one who, both as an administrator and as a personal influence, was largely responsible for the steady progress made by that flourishing institution. It will tend to continuity of development that a worthy successor to the Principalship has been found in an old member of the College, Miss Emily Penrose, the first woman to achieve a First Class "in Literis Humanioribus." In order to return to Oxford Miss Penrose is vacating the important post of Principal of Holloway College. M.

'THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.'

MAY I be allowed to ask the reviewer of my book 'The First Half of the Seventeenth Century' what is meant by the statement that "throughout the book *Marini masquerades* as 'Marino'?" I have by me seventeenth-century editions of all the poet's works, except the 'Adone,' of which my edition is a modern one. On the title-page of every one of them he "masquerades" as "Marino." Tiraboschi and the late Dr.

Garnett use the form "Marini"; but he is "Marino" in Menghini's 'La Vita,' &c., in Bellini's 'Il Seicento,' in the 'Manuale' of D'Ancona and Bacci, and in John A. Symonds's 'The Renaissance in Italy.'

May I also point out that Luigi da Porto is not once referred to in my volume? In a note on p. 293 I mention the indebtedness of the French to the Italian dramatists, and among others to the well-known Giovanni Battista (Giambattista) Della Porta. The same author's name occurs again, in full, on p. 349, among the Italian dramatists. Once, however, on p. 322, when referring generally to Rotrou's borrowings, I have inadvertently written "Da" for "Della," through, I suppose, a momentary confusion of the two names—a reprehensible blunder, but not, I think, fairly described by declaring that "Da Porto masquerades throughout the book" under a wrong name.

I might say something of the fairness of isolating sentences from their context, and then pronouncing them obscure or inappropriate. Except as regards these matters of fact, however, I do not ask leave to discuss a review whose tone and intention are sufficiently obvious. But in justice to my subject I think I ought to be allowed to point out that if eighty-three of the three hundred and eighty pages in my volume are devoted to Dutch literature, this is the whole space allotted to the subject in seven volumes of a history of European literature. That is why, at the editor's request, I "wandered back" to the thirteenth century. Why a task which added so much to my difficulty should be described as a way of relieving that difficulty I do not understand.

H. J. C. GRIERSON.

W. J. CRAIG.

WE learn with deep regret that Mr. W. J. Craig died, at the age of sixty-three, on Wednesday last, after a short illness.

Mr. Craig, who edited 'The Oxford Shakespeare,' and who had also produced editions with notes of 'Cymbeline' and other plays, had long been known as a very learned student of Shakspeare, and of Elizabethan literature in relation to the language of Shakspeare. He had made extensive preparations for an exhaustive 'Shakspeare Lexicon,' with illustrations from all the literature of that period.

Few scholars have been more universally beloved than Mr. Craig, who was a man as full of kindness as he was of learning. He was born at Aghanloo, co. Derry, a parish at the foot of the mountain on which St. Aidan was born, of which his father was rector, and was educated at Portora School and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he long resided as a private tutor in English literature and history. About thirty years ago he settled in London, and acted as a tutor in the same subjects—a laborious condition of life which he had relinquished for the last ten years or more, devoting himself entirely to Shakspearean studies. His unselfish nature, his genial conversation, and the readiness with which he imparted his vast knowledge of his own subject made him popular in every company, and beloved by the large circle of men of letters who knew him well.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 10th inst. a selection from the library of Mr. S. T. Fisher, among which were the following: Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, 3 vols., large paper, 1719, 15s. Collection of 300 British Topo-

graphical Tracts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, 16l. 10s. Harper's Road Books (16), 10l. 15s. Hussey's Drives (9), 10l. Sussex Archaeological Collections, 49 vols., 1853-1905, 13l. Archaeologia, 1770-1905, 16l. Dallaway and Cartwright's Sussex, 4 vols., 1815-32, 36l. Fenton's Pembrokeshire, large paper, plates in three states, 1810, 10l. 5s. Blomefield's Norfolk, special subscriber's copy, 1769-75, 30l. Clutterbuck's Hertford, 3 vols., 1815-27, 12l. Frankau's J. R. Smith, 1902, 12l. 15s.; Eighteenth-Century Artists, 1904, 11l. Gould's Humming-Birds, 5 vols., 1861, 13l. 5s. Hasted's Kent, 4 vols., 1778, 17l. Hoare's Wiltshire, 10 vols., 1812-44, 34l. Kip's Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne, 1724-8, 41l. Malton's London and Westminster, tinted plates, 1792, 12l. 15s. Whitaker's Richmondshire, large paper, 2 vols., 1823, 12l. 5s.

In Dr. Garnett's sale, held by the same auctioneers on the 6th inst., the three Notebooks of Shelley reached the extraordinary sum of 3,000l., the whole of the remaining lots (394) realizing 632l.

Literary Gossip.

To *The Cornhill Magazine* for January Mr. G. W. E. Russell contributes a study of 'Beaconsfield's Portrait Gallery,' Prof. H. H. Turner, the well-known astronomer, writes on 'Greenwich Time,' and Dr. Andrew Wilson explains the latest theories 'About Opsonins.' Mr. Arthur Benson sets forth 'An Old Parson's Day-book,' and Mr. Lang treats of 'Border History versus Border Ballads.' Poetry is represented by Miss Jane Barlow's story in verse 'The Foreseer,' and 'A Christmas Legend' by F. S.

MR. UNWIN will publish soon a book by Mr. Walter Meakin entitled 'The Life of an Empire.' It contains a survey of the history and present state of the British Empire, and deals with problems of native government, trade, health, education, and internal cohesion.

A NEW book which will shortly be published by Mr. Murray is a daring glimpse into the future of England, when Socialistic government has had full sway for a year or two. It is in the form of a sensational novel, and it concludes that the rule of the "masses" by the "masses" for the "masses" must bring its own downfall. The publisher himself has no idea of the identity of the author.

THE letters of Dean Hole are to be published within the next year or so. People who possess any letters from the Dean on subjects of general or special interest are asked kindly to lend them to Mrs. Hole; they will be carefully returned in due course to the owners. The letters may be sent either to Mrs. Hole, Wateringbury, Kent, or to the editor, Mr. George A. B. Dewar, 34, Cheyne Court, Chelsea, S.W.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK will publish immediately 'Women Types: the Venus, the Juno, the Minerva,' a new work by "Da Libra." It will present, in a series of historical sketches, the characteristics of the women of the classical times as compared with those of their sisters of the present day, demonstrating the counterparts of the two periods, and illustrating modern casts from ancient moulds.

The Yale Courant for this month has some interesting facsimiles of poems from the MS. of Browning's 'Dramatis Personæ.' This MS., in the poet's clear and careful handwriting, once belonged to Frederick Chapman, of Messrs. Chapman & Hall, but its history after it left his hands is obscure.

THE Hakluyt Society has recently published 'The East and West Indian Mirror,' by Joris van Speilbergen, an account of his voyage round the world, 1614-18, including the 'Australian Navigations' of Jacob Le Maire, translated, with an introduction, from the Dutch edition of 1619, by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers. The other volume for 1906 will be 'Cathay and the Way Thither,' by Sir Henry Yule, revised by Prof. Cordier. The Society has three volumes in the press: 'Logs of the Voyages of Capts. Don Domingo de Boenechea, Don Tomas Gayangos, and Don Cayetano de Langara, from El Callao de Lima to Tahiti, 1772-1776, by order of the Viceroy of Peru,' vol. i., edited by Dr. B. G. Corney; 'The Travels of Peter Mundy in Europe and India, 1628-1634,' edited from the Bodleian MS. by Sir Richard C. Temple; and 'The Second Part of the General History called "Indica," 1572, by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, translated from the Göttingen Spanish MS. (published in August last by the Royal Society of Göttingen) by Sir Clements Markham. The Göttingen MS. came from the library of Abraham Gronovius, sold in 1785, and was lost till 1893.

DR. J. R. MAGRATH writes from Queen's College, Oxford:—

"I have lately purchased a MS. index to the pedigrees in Burke's 'Commoners,' of which I propose to print 250 copies. If I can get 25 subscribers, I will sell the book at 5s. If I can get 50 subscribers, I will sell it at 2s. 6d. If 100 subscribers, at 1s. 6d. I have thought that some of your readers who have Burke's 'Commoners,' and know its value and the difficulty of consulting it, might like to have a copy of this index. I will receive the names of subscribers till March 25th next."

THE Early English Drama Society announces a second series of plays, covering the Bacon-Shakespearean period. This includes a total of 70 plays, as against 40 in the first series—an increase in value given which is due to the generous response of subscribers to that issue, of which the whole edition was over subscribed. Details can be had from 18, Bury Street, W.C.

FROM the same address come proposals concerning "Facsimile Texts of the Tudor Drama," a long list of which is supplied. As soon as twenty-five sets of any group of plays, or single plays, are subscribed for, the work will be completed without delay. The number of copies is limited to 125 sets as a maximum, and only the actual number subscribed for will be produced.

MR. R. ANTROBUS writes:—

"With reference to a paragraph in your issue of the 1st inst., I would point out that you appear to be under some misapprehen-

sion, as Mr. Jehanghir Bomanjee Petit is one of three sons of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, lately of the Legislative Council."

"THE NOVEL-BOOKS" is the title of a new series of reprints, handy in form, and exclusively devoted to fiction, which is being planned by Messrs. Sisley. The new series will be bound in maroon lambskin and enclosed in neat boxes.

MESSRS. JAGGARD & Co. write regarding the Shakespeare Press:—

"If your rather hasty correspondent will do us the favour of reading our note on the 'Shakespeare Press,' he will find no mention of any 'claim' upon the eighteenth century or the making of the title. It may be news to him that though William Bulmer used the term, he certainly did not originate it. This imprint can be traced back almost a century before Bulmer's time upon the dated productions (in our possession) of at least two other printers and publishers; and still earlier instances may yet come to light."

WE hear with regret of the death of Sir John Leng, which took place at Delmonte, California, on Wednesday last. He was seventy-eight, and had a great career as an organizer of cheap journalism in Scotland. Beginning as a sub-editor in Hull, where he was educated, Sir John became editor and proprietor of *The Dundee Advertiser* in 1851, and later established *The People's Journal*, *People's Friend*, and *Evening Telegraph*. Sir John was fond of travel, and published several accounts of his journeyings. He was M.P. for Dundee, 1889-1906, and his cheery, homely figure was well known in London.

MR. FITZMAURICE-KELLY, the well-known authority on Spanish history and literature, was this week unanimously elected a member of the Committee of the London Library.

SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS, in the necessary absence of Lord Crewe, presided at the complimentary dinner to Mr. Frederick Wedmore which was given privately to him at Prince's last week, and presented him with a testimonial (including Mr. Bertram MacKennal's beautiful bronze 'Salome') in recognition, it was said, of Mr. Wedmore's "achievement in literature and his services to art." General Sir Coleridge Grove, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir James Linton, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, were in addition to the chairman, the chief speakers at the dinner.

THE Royal Irish Academy, which has done much for the preservation of the ancient manuscripts and other relics of mediæval Irish culture, and the encouragement of modern research, has not hitherto, as a body, been much given to hospitality of a general character, though the savant and the student have always found a welcome within its walls. The reception given by the Academy last week was, therefore, an exceptional event. Over four hundred guests were present, including the Lord Lieutenant. The libraries were all thrown open, and the fine collection of Irish and other manuscripts, early printed books, autograph letters, and other antiquities were on view.

Some interesting stellar photographs were shown in the upper library, as well as some important additions to the hitherto classified marine fauna of Ireland, made by the Fisheries branch of the Department of Agriculture during their investigations.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BUTLER'S popular books of travel, 'The Great Lone Land' and 'The Wild North Land,' and his boys' story of adventure, 'Red Cloud,' have been transferred to Messrs. Burns & Oates.

IN January the British and Foreign Unitarian Association will publish a six-penny reprint of the first series of Dr. Martineau's 'Endeavours after the Christian Life,' with an Introduction by the Rev. W. Copeland Bowie.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of M. Sully Prudhomme to the French Académie is to be celebrated by a medal struck in gold and designed by Chaplain. The poet was elected on December 8th, 1881, but the official celebration of the event has been postponed until March, the anniversary of the date of his "reception."

THE Prix Vie Heureuse, of the value of 5,000 francs, has been awarded, by nine votes out of seventeen, to M. André Corthis, author of 'Gemmes et Moires,' M. Géniaux, author of 'L'Homme de Peine,' received seven votes, and M. de Waleffe, author of 'Pépos Vert,' one vote.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers we note Agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the Boundary between British and German Territories from Yola to Lake Chad, with maps (1s. 10d.); Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries in each Year from 1894 to 1903-4 (1s. 6d.); Report of Committee of Inquiry into the Work of the Royal Hibernian Academy and the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin (1s.), on which we have a note elsewhere; Board of Education, Report for 1905-6 (5½d.); and Returns of Non-Provided Schools, Middlesex (4½d.), Essex and Herts (7d.), Oxfordshire (5d.).

SCIENCE

Native Races of Australia. By N. W. Thomas. (Constable & Co.)

IN the preface to his 'Native Races of Australia' Mr. Thomas explains that the book is one of a series intended to interest "the ordinary reader" in the peoples of lower culture who are fortunate enough to live under the British flag. They "are studied by anthropological experts more and more closely every year," though very little money, public or private, is available for the pursuit of this kind of knowledge, while "bulky" and "technical" books on the theme are caviare to the ordinary reader.

We confess that we scarcely believe it possible to interest "the general reader" in the Australian tribes. "In the interest

of the general reader the text will be unencumbered by foot-notes." The ideal general reader is conceived of as a person who does not really want to know anything exactly. A desire to understand the Australian "aborigines" appears to be a rare gift of nature. Some squatters, explorers, and missionaries have possessed this gift ever since the colonies were founded; some ladies, such as Miss Dawson, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Langloh Parker, and Mrs. Bates have done much for anthropology in Australia. But it is wonderful to see how little is known about "the blacks" by many strenuous colonials who are in constant touch with them.

Keeping his eye on the general reader, Mr. Thomas gives a brief but lucid and interesting sketch of the physical conditions of the Australian continent, with its fauna and flora. Had the gigantic island been constructed with the special intention of keeping material civilization on the lowest level, and of preserving early mankind as in a museum, it could not be better adapted to these purposes. Man has scarcely any geological history in Australia, if he has even a trace of it, and Prof. Gregory thinks that man has not been in Victoria for more than three centuries. Other evidence of the black fellow's past is hardly more satisfactory. "Our knowledge of Australian philology is of the smallest"; the Germans, if they had owned the island, would not have remained so ignorant as we are. As to the "race" of the natives, Mr. Thomas offers a summary of the current speculations about "a low form of Caucasian Melanchroi," mixed with Melanesians, and gives a few samples of crazy theories about immigrant African negroes, and "a negroid population from Babylonia." Language is briefly touched upon; more is said of native art; and some space is given to the enigmatic rock-paintings reproduced by Sir George Grey. The figures (see plate viii.) certainly do not seem to be Australian. The art is considerably in advance of that exhibited in Dipylon vases found at Athens. A few marks have about as much resemblance to a script as those which are common on palæolithic objects. The chapter on 'Arts and Crafts' is full of interest. The natives have no cultivated cereals, but use for grinding nardoo seeds, "the saddle-back quern" with a roller stone. These heavy objects are carried about on their backs by the women. The process of making a fish-hook out of a shell is ingenious and complicated, but less so than that in use where tortoiseshell is the material chosen.

The reasons for supposing that the natives "at no very remote period were ignorant of how to produce fire" would apply as well, we think, to the Homeric Greeks. They have many myths of the origin of fire (what people has not?), and authors, unnamed, have said that certain tribes had to borrow fire, if they let their own firestick go out. This is the case of the man in the fifth book of the *Odyssey*, "one that hath no neighbours nigh, and so saveth the seed of fire, that he may not have to seek a light elsewhere." Mr.

Thomas finds more traces of permanent huts (on the Hutt river), and even of cultivation of yams (?) in the same region, than are usually supposed to exist. In this respect the extant natives seem inferior to extinct tribes. Of old the natives fought more resolutely, we think, than at present, for five or six years ago, during a drought, a tempest laid bare a field of the dead. The combatants lay in lines, their skulls broken by clubs, on the station of a settler known to the reviewer. The boomerang is carefully described, in its varieties of returning toy and non-returning weapon. Many varieties of spear and throwing-stick are recorded, and great care has been given to the subject of canoes. A North Queensland "dug-out" canoe easily accommodated six persons (plate xiv.); and at Cape York some canoes are fifty feet long: "It seems pretty clear that the outrigger canoe is not Australian in origin."

Probably the most remarkable effort of combined native labour known is the immense labyrinth of stone walls on a river in the Brewarrina, described by the late Mr. Gideon Scott Lang. This is a fish-trap, and the lower walls, of large stones, "have stood every flood from time immemorial." The well-known trial (1827) of Worrall for the murder of Fisher in 1826 (Fisher's ghost intervening) is probably the source of the story of the acuteness of native trackers (p. 102). The evidence is that of George Leonard, a policeman. Scanty details are given for the statement, "It is untrue that the native does not cultivate his soil." The facts (p. 113) are scanty indeed, and, as to the cultivation of purslane, the locality is not mentioned, unless the scene is "the West Coast."

The subject of social organization is too complex, we fear, for the general reader, and is a maze of controversy. It seems to us that Dr. Frazer is less in the position of Athanasius as to (1) the primitiveness of the Arunta, and (2) the originally non-hereditary nature of the totem than Mr. Thomas thinks. Mr. Spencer certainly agrees with Dr. Frazer on the first head, at least. On both we understand M. van Gennep to back him ('Mythes et Légendes d'Australie,' chaps. iii. and vi.); and we are inclined to suppose (though with hesitation) that on the first point Dr. Howitt is an ally. Mr. Thomas writes:—

"It is a curious fact that whereas many arguments have been advanced by those who disbelieve in the primitiveness of the Arunta, none of them have been controverted by the other side....None the less the believers in Arunta primitiveness adhere stoutly to their view."

The reticent dignity of science is here strikingly displayed; but we suppose the believers in Arunta primitiveness to mean that, though the Aruntas' social organization is confessedly of the most advanced Australian type, none the less they retain a primitive feature—non-hereditary and "conceptional" totemism. The question as to how far the natives generally are ignorant of the facts of procreation is not discussed explicitly, but it is made clear that the whole Arunta tribe is not

"godless." Dr. E. B. Tylor's theory that Baiaame is a god-name derived from missionaries is thoroughly refuted. The only part of the book which seems insufficiently clear is that which deals with the marriage rules, "phratry," "classes," and totems. Perhaps it was possible to make these complex matters more readily intelligible, but the task is difficult indeed.

Though, for the reasons previously stated, notes are not given, Mr. Thomas is not only deeply read in old and recent works on Australia, but has also received much information from observers on the spot. His illustrations are excellent, and many of them are new to us. If we have to regret anything, it is the absence of a chapter on the moral characteristics of the natives, to inform the general reader as to what kind of people they are—kind or cruel, loyal or treacherous. Mr. Thomas mentions that he is preparing "a general work" on the Australians, and nobody is better qualified for the task.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The New Physics and Chemistry. By W. A. Shenstone, F.R.S. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Mr. Shenstone's book labours under the disadvantage of having previously appeared in the shape of magazine articles which lack any close connexion with each other. It treats in more or less sketchy style of such subjects as the constitution of matter, the "new" chemistry, radium, and the origin of life. On all these subjects Mr. Shenstone has abundant right to be listened to with attention, and his remarks show that he has mastered the latest utterances upon them. We are therefore the more surprised to find inaccuracies in his statements which, as they cannot be due to ignorance, can only, we suppose, be ascribed to carelessness. Thus he tells us that "the mass which carries the unit of electricity," or, in other words, the corpuscle, is about the seven-hundredth part of the mass of an atom of hydrogen. But Prof. J. J. Thomson, from whom he takes the statement, makes the mass in question to be not $\frac{1}{700}$, but $\frac{1}{1700}$ of the lightest atom known; and his statement to that effect (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4104) appeared, if we mistake not, some time before the article by Mr. Shenstone. Again, the latter speaks of the emanations from radium and thorium as "even defying the powers of the spectroscope"; yet the paper by Sir William Ramsay and Dr. Norman Collie in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, giving the result of the spectroscopic examination of the radium emanation, is on record, and constitutes the proof that the gas in question is an inert substance, probably belonging to the argon group. Or, again, Mr. Shenstone suggests that "it might be more correct to think of the particles of matter as bathed in the ether," oblivious of the fact that the Lorentzian theory of electrons, which he throughout advocates, expressly claims that the ether not only fills all space outside the electrons or corpuscles, but also penetrates those particles themselves. Such errors as these were perhaps excusable on the first appearance of the essays, but should certainly have been removed before they were republished, while the theory that they are due to carelessness derives weight from the fact that the book has no index.

Outlines of the Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System. By William Hallock and Herbert T. Wade. (Macmillan.)—This is a large book on a subject

which is now again forcing itself to the front. The archaeological part, touching, among other things, on the Babylonian cubit and the Egyptian measures, we cannot commend, for there is no evidence that the authors have any first-hand knowledge of the subject, and neither Prof. Hommel nor the Rev. W. Shaw-Caldecott, whom they quote, is so great an authority upon it as the authors evidently imagine. But the book contains a clear and well-written account (largely taken from M. Bigourdan's 'Le Système Métrique') of the foundation of the metric system by the French, who were its real inventors, and of its gradual spread since 1872 over nearly the whole of Europe and America, with the single exception of these islands. How long we shall continue to hold out against a reform which, whether right in itself or not, will put us on a level with the rest of the civilized world, remains to be seen; but the adoption of the Centimetre-gramme-second system of units by all English physicists has virtually settled the question so far as science is concerned. The excellent tables with which the present volume is furnished should help to convince the reader how much English trade suffers by its adherence to our antiquated system of pounds and feet.

Electricity of To-day. By Charles R. Gibson. (Seeley & Co.)—This is one more attempt to give the man in the street some insight into the practical working of electrical industries without taking him through a preliminary grounding in the abstruse theoretical principles on which they are based. Mr. Gibson tackles the problem by showing his reader a few simple experiments in electricity and magnetism, and then leads him right into a description of the manner in which the forces there revealed are industrially applied. Thus more than a fifth of the book is occupied by a description of electricity as employed on tramways and railways, and most of the rest with electric lighting and heating, telegraphy and telephony, and, of course, the medical use of the X rays. In some remarks appended upon the theory of electricity, the writer seems to have assimilated the latest ideas as to the part played therein by the ether and the constitution of the atom. The book is written in an easygoing and gossiping fashion, and plentifully illustrated by anecdote. It is possible, therefore, that an un-instructed reader, especially if he happened to have some acquaintance with engineering, might gather from its pages sufficient hints as to the nature of electricity to induce him to study the subject for its own sake. This, we take it, is the greatest benefit which such a book can render to science, and Mr. Gibson seems, on the whole, to have done his work well. There are a few obvious slips, as when he says that electricity, unlike light and heat, does not directly affect any of our sensory organs. We fancy that were he to take hold of the terminals of an induction coil at work, or even of the two coatings of a charged Leyden jar, he would be ready to modify this opinion.

Æther: a Theory of the Nature of Æther and its Place in the Universe. By Hugh Woods, M.D. (The Electrician Company.)—More abstruse in appearance than the foregoing is this dissertation, in which the author seeks to prove that all the phenomena of physics and chemistry can be accounted for on the supposition that the ether is a gas. This, which is the theory of, among others, the great chemist Mendelëff, is, of course, a tenable proposition, and the author works it out with much enthusiasm and some skill. He does not attempt to establish it mathematically, because, as

he says, with some show of reason, "any little error in the facts assumed as the basis on which mathematical deductions are founded vitiates the conclusions." Neither does he attempt to answer, so far as we can see, the Maxwellian objection that a molecular medium, like a gas, could not transmit transverse vibrations, as does the ether, without their energy being frittered away into heat. It is true that in this case we are arguing from the analogy of gases subject to gravitation the behaviour of a gas which by the hypothesis is not so; but this is a point which is not taken by the author. Moreover, he appears to consider the ether as possessed of motion, and even speaks of it as flowing "through space in a mighty immeasurable torrent," whereas experiment agrees with all the later theories on the subject in considering the ether as always at rest. As, finally, he does not appear to have heard of the theory of the universal disintegration of matter, now coming more and more to the front, which would make the atom itself the great terrestrial reservoir of energy, his views of the ether are hardly likely to gain general acceptance.

Paradoxes of Nature and Science. By W. Hampson. (Cassell.)—In this, which may perhaps be regarded as the true type of "popular" science book, Mr. Hampson explains, in language clear to the ordinary man, the principle of the boomerang, of the gyroscope, of bird-flight, of double vision, and of much else. To recapitulate all his paradoxes would be, in fact, to transcribe his table of contents; but a word may be spared for his 'Curiosities of Freezing and Melting,' and his discourse on 'Liquid Air,' on which, as a subject he has made his own, he is particularly lucid and informing. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, however, and we find him less admirable when he comes to instruct us on electricity. On one page we find him laying down that electricity is "a form of energy." This idea, which was popular in the seventies, may be said to have received its quietus at the hands of Prof. Silvanus Thompson, who states in his elementary book on the subject that "electricity is neither matter nor energy." Yet Mr. Hampson repeats his heresy in the aggravated form that heat is "closely associated with the other forms of minute mechanical energy which we know as electricity and light." Later again, in describing Mr. Strutt's radium clock, he tells us that the Alpha rays are "somewhat large groups of corpuscles." But he must know, from even the most cursory glance at the current literature of the subject, that "corpuscles" is a word used by Prof. J. J. Thomson and his school to denote the components of the Beta stream of cathode or negative rays, while the Alpha rays are recognized by all physicists as including no "groups," but a homogeneous flow of positive particles. Except for this, we have nothing but praise for Mr. Hampson's book, which is excellent reading, and written with a sense of humour as unexpected as it is pleasant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE Corresponding Societies Committee of the British Association has selected for special notice twenty-six contributions to anthropology from the *Transactions* of eighteen local affiliated societies during the year ended May 31st, 1906. The Croydon Natural History Society, the Hampshire Field Club, and the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union contribute three papers each to the list. The Croydon papers are on the British town of Wallington in the first century B.C.,

by Mr. N. F. Roberts; a note on a bronze palstave found at Warlingham, by Mr. C. H. Goodman; and on human and other bones found at Whyteleafe, by Mr. A. J. Hogg. The Hampshire papers are on some Roman urns found at Winchester, by Mr. W. H. Jacob; on the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford, by Mr. W. Dale; and on some relics discovered near the site of the ancient castle of Southampton, by Mr. C. F. Cooksey. The papers in *The Naturalist* are on the neolithic remains on the Durham and Northumberland coasts respectively, by Mr. C. T. Trechmann; and on the British remains found near the Cawthorn camps, by Mr. J. R. Mortimer. The Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club published two papers on place-names, by the Rev. W. E. T. Morgan and Mr. J. G. Wood; and the Buchan Field Club one by the Rev. J. Forrest, as well as a paper on a prehistoric interment by Mr. J. Don. The other papers, each contributed to a separate local society, are by Mr. F. G. Fleay, on a new theory of the Great Pyramid, to the City of London College Science Society; by Mr. E. Meyrick, the annual anthropometric report, to the Marlborough College Natural History Society; by Messrs. St. G. Gray and C. S. Prideaux, on barrow-digging at Martinstown to the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club; by Messrs. A. Bulleid and St. G. Gray, an account of excavations during 1905 in the Glastonbury lake village, to the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society; by Mr. T. J. George, on some bronze mirrors found in Great Britain, to the Northamptonshire Natural History Society; by Mr. W. G. Clarke, on remains of the neolithic age in Thetford district, to the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society; by Mr. L. Wedgwood, on Celtic remains found at the Upper House, Burlaston, to the North Staffordshire Field Club; by the Rev. G. H. Ashworth, on the Whitburn "Hot-Pot," to the Rochdale Literary and Scientific Society; by Prof. D. Hepburn, on prehistoric human skeletons found at Merthyr Mawr, to the Cardiff Naturalists' Society; by Mr. J. Barbour, a first account of the excavation of Lochrutton crannog, to the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society; by Mr. A. Hutcheson, on the discovery of the remains of an earth-house at Barnhill, to the Perthshire Society of Natural Science; by Mr. J. B. M'Kean, on folk-lore, to the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club; and by Mr. J. C. Hamilton, on stellar legends of American Indians, to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

The publication which the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen has issued to its foreign members for the years 1905-6 is a memoir by Dr. Sophus Müller on discoveries of inhabited stations of the Roman epoch. The author treats generally the questions relative to the situation of stations, and specially examines those concerning the finds of the Roman period and the epochs immediately adjoining it. In a future publication he proposes to deal with certain categories of objects found, and ultimately to treat more ancient and more recent discoveries. The paper is illustrated with drawings, sections, and plans of the various stations examined, and a selection of the objects (mainly of pottery) discovered there.

To *Man* for November Miss A. C. Breton communicates an article based on an account by Señor J. B. Ambrosetti of ancient bronze objects found in the north-west of Argentina. The most interesting of these finds are plaques which seem to have been worn as amulets. They bear figures of a personage who is considered to be Catequil, the dispenser of rains, who made the earth fruitful by means of rain, and was the creator of all

living. He bears a toki, a ceremonial axe, similar to some which have been found in tombs, usually with bronze handles; though one is figured as found with its wooden handle. Mr. C. M. Woodford, Resident Commissioner at the Solomon Islands and a local correspondent of the Anthropological Institute, furnishes an account of Sikaina, or Stewart's Island, with diagrams of the tattooing patterns for men and women. He furnished in *Man* for September a similar account of Leueneuwa, or Lord Howe's Group.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 29.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Society of Antiquaries of London takes this the first opportunity to place on record its sense of the great loss it has sustained by the death of John Thomas Micklethwaite, for nearly thirty-seven years a Fellow. During this long period the Society has constantly benefited by the great knowledge which Mr. Micklethwaite possessed, and so freely placed at its service. As a Vice-President, a member of Council, and as a member of the Executive and many other Committees, Mr. Micklethwaite rendered signal services to the Society and to archaeology in general, and his death will be felt far beyond the limits of the Society of Antiquaries."—A letter was read from the Town Clerk of Worcester in reply to the Society's resolution of June 28th, with regard to the proposed demolition of old houses in Worcester, stating that the City Council will be pleased to consider any suggestion the Society may make as to how the Council could legally expend corporate funds in preserving houses as examples of English domestic architecture.—Mr. Willis-Bund stated that a motion had since been brought before the City Council to consider objects of antiquarian interest in Worcester, to state what were worth preserving, and what steps should be taken for doing this.—A note from Mr. J. E. Pritchard was read, stating that the City Council of Bristol had decided on October 23rd that the Old Dutch House in that city should be preserved.—In accordance with the Statutes, ch. i. sec. 5, Lord Hylton was elected a Fellow.—On the application of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster it was unanimously resolved that the Islip Roll, which had been entrusted to the Society for reproduction in 1791 by the Dean of the day, Dr. Thomas, who was also Bishop of Rochester, should be returned to the Dean and Chapter.—Miss Nina Layard communicated an account of a discovery of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Ipswich of considerable extent. Already 135 graves had been examined, and the work is still continuing. An exhibition of the numerous relics found included a large collection of spear-heads, knives, and other objects of iron and bronze; some rare fibule, both of the square-headed and Kentish types; a silver ring-necklace with amber bead, said to be unique; and a large Frankish buckle, besides numerous necklaces of beads. A special point was made of deciding the exact position in which the objects were found, by securing portions of the bones on which they were resting, and which were stained with verdigris from contact with the metal. A considerable number of urns of very rough construction were either in the graves or buried separately. One coin only—of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161—was discovered, in the grave of a woman. It was much defaced.—Sir John Evans recalled Miss Layard's discoveries of paleolithic implements above the boulder-clay at Ipswich, and congratulated her on this her first attempt in another field of archaeology. He remarked on some of the leading features of the find, such as the brooches, beads, and glass vessels.—Mr. Dale noticed the absence of swords from the cemetery, and Mr. Reginald Smith offered some remarks on the find as a whole. With apparently one exception, there were no cases of cremation in the cemetery, and the vases exhibited were quite plain, and not of the kind usually employed as cineraries. The direction (but not the arrangement) of the graves was regular, the head being south-west; and there could be therefore no question as to their pagan origin. Not only were swords and sword-knives conspicuously

absent, but there were also no "long" brooches of Norwegian type, no bracelet-clasps, and no Roman or Saxon coins such as occurred in the Little Wilbraham cemetery, which was in many respects parallel, and included a Kentish circular brooch with keystone garnets like two from Ipswich. The square-headed brooches formed a remarkable series, and their ornamentation confirmed the opinion that the burials did not extend over a long period. They displayed, in a somewhat degraded form, the animal ornament that appeared in the Teutonic world early in the sixth century, and two varieties of the type were known, in S. Germany and S. Scandinavia respectively; but the Ipswich specimens were evidently made in this country, and bore only a family likeness to the continental. Everything pointed to an exclusive settlement on the Orwell in the latter half of the sixth century, perhaps extending over the first quarter of the seventh. The cemetery was a remarkably pure one, and would be useful as a test for other discoveries of the period, which were generally of a mixed character.

Dec. 6.—Sir E. M. Thompson, V.P., in the chair.—A paper was read by Mr. W. R. Lethaby on 'The Sculptures of the South Porch of Lincoln Minster.' He showed that the angels which accompany the Majesty have been wrongly restored, and that they carried instruments of the Passion instead of censers. He described the sculptures of the arch-orders as the Wise and Foolish Virgins, Apostles, King-martyrs, and Virgins. The fine images below, to the right and left of the porch, within, are the Church and the Synagogue, the outer figures being probably Apostles. The pair of royal figures on the S.E. buttress were most probably intended for St. Ethelbert, King and Martyr, with the daughter of Offa, to whom he was about to be married when he was murdered.—Mr. John Bilson read some notes on a remarkable sculptured representation of Hell Cauldron lately found at York, which he was inclined to associate with portions of a Norman tympanum in the York Museum. He considered that both sculptures dated from the last quarter of the twelfth century, and may have formed part of the carved decorations of a former west front of the Minster, near to which they were found.—Mr. John Noble exhibited, through the Secretary, an unusually perfect example of a silver parcel-gilt English chalice, the date of which was assigned by Mr. Hope to a period between 1515 and 1525. The foot is sexfoil in shape, and with the knot, of exceptional plainness. The chalice bears no marks.—Col. J. E. Capper exhibited some photographs of Stonehenge, taken from a balloon, illustrating in a remarkable manner the relative positions of the stone circles and surrounding earthworks.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Nov. 27.—Mr. Howard Saunders, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the Menagerie during October.—Mr. E. T. Newton exhibited the leg-bones of two foxes that had been caught in snares. The wire in each case had cut through the skin and was drawn tight round the bone, which in course of development had grown over the wire and enveloped it.—Mr. T. A. Coward read some notes on the habits of the lesser horseshoe bat, *Rhinolophus hipposiderus*.—A communication from Messrs. E. A. Smith and H. H. Bloomer contained an account of four species of Solenidae in the collections made by Mr. Cyril Crossland in Zanzibar and British East Africa in 1901-2.—Mr. W. Woodland read a paper in which an attempt was made to explain the existence of the so-called "renal-portal" system, and also a paper on the anatomy of *Centrophorus calceus*.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas read a paper on mammals collected in Korea and Quelpart Island by Mr. Malcolm P. Anderson for the Duke of Bedford's exploration of Eastern Asia, and presented by his Grace to the National Museum. The collection consisted of about 130 specimens, belonging to nine species, of which four were described as new.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 5.—Mr. F. Merrifield, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. C. Pratt, Capt. H. J. Walton, Mr. A. E. Gibbs, Capt. J. B. G. Tulloch, Mr. J. A. Nix, Mr. H. W. Southcombe, and Mr. R. E. Turner were elected Fellows.—Mr. A. W. Baoot exhibited a specimen of *Catocala nupta*, taken at Hackney on November 9th, having

two well-developed tarsi on the left fore-leg; and three female specimens of *Lusciocampa quercus*, L., bred from Cornish larvae, one of which had been submitted to a pressure of 27-30 atmospheres, a pressure at once fatal to a frog.—Dr. T. A. Chapman showed a long and varied series of *Hastula hyerana*, Mell., bred from Hyères larvae. By means of a sketch map he illustrated the great increase in the area occupied by this species since its discovery by Millière fifty years ago; also the rapid increase of melanism in the locality.—Dr. F. A. Dixey exhibited specimens of *Teracotus omphale*, Godt., bred by Mr. G. A. K. Marshall, showing that, under arranged conditions of moisture and warmth, the wet-season phase might be artificially induced.—Dr. Dixey also communicated a paper 'On the Diapause Resemblance between *Huphina corva*, Wallace, and *Ictias baliensis*, Fruhst.,' and Mr. L. B. Prout read a paper entitled '*Xanthorrhoe ferrugata*, Clerck, and the Mendelian Hypothesis.'

MICROSCOPICAL.—Nov. 21.—Mr. A. N. Disney, V.P., in the chair.—The Curator described two old microscopes that had been presented to the Society's collection, one a Culpeper microscope of the early eighteenth century. The other, presented by Mr. C. Lees Curties, was an old microscope made by Dollond, and assumed to belong to the close of the eighteenth century.—Dr. Hebb exhibited a new porcelain filter, brought out by Messrs. Doulton & Co., suitable for laboratory work and for filtering water for drinking. Dr. Hebb also exhibited for Mr. Taverner a small filter-bottle for filtering micro-mounting fluids.—Mr. Conrad Beek exhibited an optical bench for illumination with either ordinary or monochromatic light, arranged to show experimentally that *Amphipleura pellucida* could be resolved by the green light, while under the same conditions it could not be resolved by the yellow light.—Messrs. Carl Zeiss exhibited a special pattern microscope, designed chiefly for photomicrography in metallurgical work.—Mr. J. W. Gordon gave a summary of his paper 'On the Use of a Top Stop for developing Latent Powers of the Microscope.' Mr. Gordon exhibited his apparatus, which had previously been shown to the Society, and pointed out that a top stop enables the microscopist to vary the proportion between the refracted and the unrefracted light which passes the instrument, and thus to render conspicuous a particular feature of the object. In illustration of the results thus reached he exhibited photographs taken with an anachromatic oil-immersion objective of N.A.1.0 to demonstrate how by means of a top stop the objective in question could be made to equal the performance of an objective of much wider aperture.—Mr. Rheinberg contended that the use of a stop in the Ramsden circle of the microscope was from an optical point of view equivalent to the use of a stop in the upper focal plane of the objective, and that a stop which puts out of use the central portion of the objective deteriorates and falsifies the image.—Mr. Conrad Beek did not agree with Mr. Rheinberg. If the course of the rays through the whole microscope were followed, it would be found there was but one point through which all the rays passed symmetrically, and that was in the Ramsden circle.—Mr. Conrady said Mr. Gordon had repeated his idea that the well-known visibility of single minute objects proved the accepted limits of resolution to be wrong. The fact was that visibility and resolution were different things: the former was merely a question of contrast, an object, however small it might be, being seen if it contrasted sufficiently with its background. Stars that were probably below $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second in arc in apparent size were visible to the naked eye; but the limit of resolution for the naked eye was about 60 seconds, and we had here visibility of objects measuring less than $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the least distance at which two such objects could be seen separated or resolved. He considered the delicate tracery on diatoms referred to by Mr. Gordon was due to spurious appearances of the intercostal order.—Mr. Gordon in reply said that the statement made by Mr. Rheinberg that a top stop was equivalent to a stop placed in the upper focal plane of the objective was roughly correct, but it must be taken subject to the criticism which Mr. Beek had passed upon it, and further, that at the back focal plane of the objective you had to deal with spherical wave-fronts, whereas in the Ramsden disk the

wave-fronts were plane wave fronts. Mr. Gordon also briefly replied to Mr. Conrady's criticisms.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 7.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt in the chair.—Mr. Maurice Nesbitt was elected a Member.—Dr. H. Oelsner read a paper on Kellham's 'Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language' (1779). This work was based on legal documents, and intended for law students. Unfortunately the compiler, who read a number of MSS. ranging from the eleventh century to the fifteenth, did not give the words in their context, nor did he add references or dates of any kind: he feared this would make his book "too expensive." Moreover, he was a bad paleographer, and numerous errors of transcription may easily be noted, while others are most difficult to put right. In spite of these drawbacks, however, the book deserves more attention than philologists have so far devoted to it. The meanings given to words are in many cases curious and instructive: *seps*, sippis, stocks; *en musette*, secretly; *parmuier*, barter; *sans simony*, without a reward, gratis; *a l'ouste!*, at the door, at the beginning; *escriez*, notorious; *lit morant*, death-bed; *choier*, fail; *redubbours de dras*, menders of apparel (those who buy stolen cloaths, &c., and, that they may not be known, turn them into some other colour or fashion); *umbrez*, coloured; *entre chien et lieu* (inter canem et lupum), twilight; *gule*, first day of the month; *piéd puldreux*, pedlar; *chen(s)*, dogdays; *langagiers*, abusive, scurrilous; *noyeletes*, injury; *paroles blanches*, fair words. Many of the formations are of course "dog French" of a more or less virulent type: *boucher*, speak; *udif*, idle (contamination of *oisif* and *idle*); *ve*, true (cross between *veir* and *vrai*); *purvele*, pupil of the eye (? *pro + velum*); *dustres*, leaders; *maincraffe*, handicraft; *motenauz pels*, sheepskins; *cour*, cuckold; *samble temps*, same time; *pourtesee*, fearless; *eiskes*, each (influence of each on *chascuns*); *fauz naistres*, bastards. Several words which attempt a more regular formation do not appear in Godefroy and other dictionaries and glossaries: such are *soyne*, synod; *pau*, stake; *maimement*, especially (? *marimamente*); but perhaps for (*meismement*). The spelling of course frequently throws light on the pronunciation current in France and England, or in England alone, though the absence of dates deprives the lessons we might learn from the orthography of much of their value: *espanner* (*éparner*), *cytoen* (*citoyen*), *Juen* (*juin*), *dei* (*doigt*), *freines* and *fresses* (*fraine*, *frêne*), *nayer* (*nager*), *pi*, *pic*, or *pus* (*puits*), *quer* (*querre*), *ouist* (*ouït*), *moly* (*moulin*), *diseneuf* (*dix et neuf*), *sines* (*cygnes*), *ponees* (*puñees*), *say bienk* (*sais bien*), *teste* and *teit* (*tête*). Topographical names are changed and simplified in the usual way: *Lemme*, Lincoln (which also appears as *Nicole*); *Drouda*, Drogheda; *Waultham*, Waltham; *Varrick*, Warwick; *Tenet*, Thanet. Finally, not a few of the words and forms support and strengthen English etymologies that are generally accepted: *tinter*, tinker; *pestrine*, bakehouse, *pestez*, baked, &c., with the *e* sound of "pastry" (probably due to *paistre*, *pestre*); *enfouidrees*, with the sense of "under water" not usual in continental French or early English; *duoir* (by the side of *devoir*), a form which simplifies the explanation of "duty"; *allopers de munnis*, those who elope with nuns (the importance of which form depends on its date). All these examples have been taken, nearly at haphazard, from a large number of the same kind. The class of doubtful words, many of which are almost certainly not "ghost-words," has not been considered at all, and seems to deserve special study.—Mr. B. Dawson read a short paper on 'Spelling Reform,' urging a partial improvement consistent with phonetic principles, namely, the giving up of every silent final *e*, as in *doctrine*, *hypocrite*, *live*, and all words ending in *ice*.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Dec. 10.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. Maurice Wilson, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected as Council and officers for 1907: *President*, Mr. R. St. George Moore; *Vice-Presidents*, Messrs. J. W. Wilson, W. H. Holtum, and G. A. Goodwin; *Ordinary Members of Council*, Messrs. J. Aird, J. Bernays, F. G. Bloyd, A. G. Drury, G. Green, J. Kennedy, E. J. Silcock, and D. A. Symons; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. D. B. Butler; *Hon. Auditor*, Mr. S. Wood.—The President announced the death, on November 30th, of Sir

Edward J. Reed, elected an Honorary Member in 1877. The President also announced that the following premiums had been awarded by the Council for papers read during the past session:—The President's Gold Medal to Mr. F. Latham for his paper on 'Harbour Exigency Works'; the Bessemer Premium of Books to Messrs. W. P. Digby and H. C. H. Shenton for their joint paper on 'The Prevention of the Bacterial Contamination of Streams and Oyster Beds'; a Society's Premium of Books to Dr. D. Sommerville for his paper on 'The Chemistry and Bacteriology of Potable Waters'; and a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. G. O. Case for his paper on 'Submarine Groyning.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—Dec. 3.—Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell read a paper 'On the Nature of Truth.' Two questions in regard to the nature of truth are to be distinguished: (1) In what sense, if any, is truth dependent upon mind? (2) Are there many different truths, or is there only the truth? Of these questions, the view that truth is one, which may be called "logical monism," involves certain difficulties, of which the following seem specially important: (1) If no partial truth is quite true, this must apply to the partial truths which embody the monistic philosophy. (2) The monistic philosophy leads to the conclusion that the parts of a whole are not really its parts, and that, consequently, there cannot really be any whole. (3) The distinction of true and false among partial judgments is inexplicable in this philosophy. (4) The philosophy requires an appeal to "experience," and "experience" must consist in knowledge of partial truths. The monistic philosophy rests on the axiom that relations must be grounded in the natures of their terms. This axiom leads to the result that even the whole of truth is not quite true, and is inconsistent with any kind of diversity; moreover, the reasons in favour of the axiom rest, it is contended, upon misunderstandings. There is therefore no reason to regard relatedness as a proof of complexity, or to deny that there may be many truths, each wholly true. Two possible views of truth were next considered, and no decision was made between them. In the first, any complex is called a fact; beliefs to which facts correspond are called true, other beliefs are called false. In the second theory there are objective falsehoods as well as objective truths: a belief is correct when it is belief in a truth, erroneous when it is belief in a falsehood. Truth and falsehood, in this view, are ultimate, and no account can be given of what makes a proposition true or false.

PHYSICAL.—Nov. 23.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—A paper on 'The Electric Radiation from Bent Antennæ' was read by Dr. J. A. Fleming.—A paper entitled 'Auroral and Sun-spot Frequencies Contrasted' was read by Dr. C. Chree.—A paper 'On the Electrical Resistances of Alloys' was read by Dr. R. S. Willows.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 30.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.—The Corporation of Winchester, Sir George C. Denton, the Rev. H. A. Soames, and Messrs. J. B. S. MacIlwaine, A. M. Huntington, A. Murdoch, L. Vibert, and R. Sutcliffe were elected to membership.—The Report of the Council was read, showing a total of 539 Members, including 18 Royal and 20 Honorary Members; and the Treasurer's accounts showed a surplus on the year of 72l. 15s. 8d., increasing the accumulated fund to 461l. 18s. 8d.—The following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. Carlyon-Britton; *Vice-Presidents*, the Marquess of Ailesbury, Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Earl Egerton of Tatton, Lord Grantley, and Messrs. G. R. Askwith and Bernard Roth; *Director*, Mr. L. A. Lawrence; *Treasurer*, Mr. R. H. Wood; *Librarian*, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison; and *Secretaries*, Mr. W. J. Andrew and Mr. A. Ancombe.—The evening had been reserved for a Scottish exhibition, including Scottish coins, medals, tokens, and curios.—Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper upon the coinage of Prince James Stuart prepared for his unsuccessful invasions of 1708 and 1715. Of this there were four types known: (1) crown dated 1709, on which he is styled IACOBVS III.; (2) crown, or sixty-shilling piece, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; (3) guinea, or

quarter-dollar, of 1716, reading IACOBVS VIII.; and (4) guinea, or shilling, of 1716, reading IACOBVS TERTIVS. Only the first was represented by an original coin, but the dies for the others had been preserved in the family of their engravers, the Roettiers, and restrikes were made from them. This fact, Miss Farquhar suggested, would account for the very youthful portrait on the obverse of No. 4 in conjunction with a reverse of 1716, for she believed the dies were not a pair, and that the true reverse had not been preserved. In support of this view she called attention to the fact that the die used was really the reverse of No. 3 in an unfinished state.—Mr. G. M. Fraser contributed 'Treasure Trove in the North of Scotland,' in which he reviewed in detail the numerous finds of coins which have been recorded in that district, and particularly in and around Aberdeen. The discovery of several thousand pieces of the time of Mary and Francis where formerly had stood the Grey Friars Monastery in Aberdeen indicated the probability that they were hidden in 1559, when all ecclesiastical property in the city was seized by the Reformers. Two finds of Edwardian pennies and coins of Alexander III. in the same city he identified with the military operations of Edward III., and similarly attributed the great hoard discovered there in 1886. This comprised 12,267 coins, of which nearly 12,000 were English of the reigns of the three Edwards, and was contained in a finely worked bronze vase, not unlike a "gipsy kettle" in design. There seemed every indication that this large hoard was part of the treasure of the English army which invested and burnt Aberdeen in 1336.—Amongst the Scottish exhibits were a series of early pennies by the President, of gold pieces by Mr. Roth and Mr. Bearman, of regal and Jacobite coins by Mr. S. M. Spink, and of coins and tokens by Mr. Hamer, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Taffs; coin weights by Mr. Lawrence, and a collection of Jacobite medals and curios by Mr. Andrew. Miss Farquhar showed the locket and brooch presented by Prince Charles to Flora Macdonald; Mr. Day, the snuff-box given by the Prince to the Marquis de Serran; and Mr. Ogden, a Jacobite Prayer Book in which the king's name had been carefully altered from George to James.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon.** Institute of Actuaries, 5.—'On the Error introduced into Mortality Tables by Summation Formulas of Graduation,' Mr. G. King.
Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The Strength and Composition of Mortars,' Mr. W. J. Dillish.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Artificial Fertilizers,' Lecture V., Mr. A. D. Hall (Cantor Lecture).
Sociological, 8.—'Sociology as a Province of Biology,' Mr. W. W. W. Wexler.
Geographical, 8.30.—'Nine Years' Survey and Exploration in Northern China,' Col. A. W. S. Wignate.
Jewish Historical, 8.30.—'The Political Rights of the English Jews,' Mr. H. S. Q. Henriques.
Tues. Statistical, 8.—'Estimates of the Realisable Wealth of the United Kingdom, based mostly on the Estate Duty Returns,' Mr. W. J. Harris and Rev. K. Lake.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Mechanical Considerations in the Design of High-Tension Switch-Gear,' Mr. H. W. E. Le Fanu.
Society of Arts, 8.—'Basket-Making,' Mr. T. Okey.
Wed. Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Gulf Stream of August, 2nd,' Admiral J. P. Maclear; 'The Metric System in Meteorology,' Mr. R. Inwards.
Folklore, 8.—'The Grail and the Mysteries of Adonis,' Miss J. I. Weston.
Geological, 8.—'The Post-Cretaceous Stratigraphy of Southern Nigeria'; 'The Geology of the Olan Hills, Southern Nigeria'; and 'The Crystalline Rocks of the Kukuruku Hills, Central Province of Southern Nigeria,' Mr. J. Parkinson.
Microscopical, 8.—'Modern Developments of Flour-Milling,' Mr. A. E. Humphries.
Thurs. Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Track Circuit as installed on Steam Railways,' Mr. H. G. Brown.
Linnæan, 8.—'Botanical Results of the Third Tanganyika Expedition, 1904-5,' Dr. A. B. Rendle and others; 'Fossil Foraminifera of Victoria: The Balamban Deposits of Port Phillip,' Mr. F. Chapman.
Chemical, 8.30.—'A New Laboratory Method for the Preparation of Hydrogen Sulphide,' Mr. F. R. L. Wilson; 'The Reaction of Acids with Methyl Orange,' Mr. V. H. Veley; and other papers.

Science Gossip.

THE Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have appointed Dr. Edward Henry Taylor to the Professorship of Surgery in the University, vacant through the retirement of Dr. Edward H. Bennett. Dr. Taylor has been acting as deputy for the Professor of Surgery for the past two years.

THE distinguished botanist Prof. Ernst Pfitzer, whose death in his sixty-first year is announced from Heidelberg, where for over thirty years he had been attached to the University, was the author of a number

of valuable works. Among these are 'Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Hautgewebe,' 'Grundzüge einer vergleichenden Morphologie der Orchideen,' 'Ueber die Geschwindigkeit der Wasserbewegung in der Pflanze,' and 'Verfahren zur Konservierung von Blüten und zarten Pflanzen.'

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries issue a list of precautions to be observed concerning the American gooseberry mildew (*Sphaerotheca mors-uvæ*), which has been discovered in more than one place in England, and renders the fruit useless.

LATER observations of Thiele's comet (g, 1906) are reported. Dr. J. Rheden, of Vienna, found it on the 24th ult., somewhat brighter than before, but the general appearance was unchanged. A redetermination of its orbit by Dr. Strömgren, of Kiel, is published in No. 4138 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and shows that the perihelion passage took place on the 21st, ult., at the distance from the sun of 1.21 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and that its present distance from the earth is about 0.71 on the same scale, and slowly increasing, so that the comet's brightness is now diminishing. Its apparent place early next week will be about two degrees due south of Mizar (by Ursæ Majoris), moving towards the northern part of Boötes.

Two more small planets were photographically discovered by Mr. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the 12th and 13th ult. respectively, and one was observed by Herr Lohnert at the Königsstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 24th, which is supposed to be new, but may be identical with one of two previous discoveries.

WITH regard to Metcalf's comet (h, 1906), M. Guillaume, of Lyons, remarks (under date of the 20th ult.) that it "a l'aspect d'une nébulosité circulaire d'environ 30" de diamètre, avec condensation centrale et apparence d'un petit noyau; l'éclat total est de 11^e grandeur." Dr. Rheden, of Vienna, estimated the brightness to be even less than that, and diminishing. There appear to have been special difficulties in determining its orbit, one suggestion being that it is an ellipse of very short period, but this is extremely uncertain. Herr Ebell thinks that it passed its perihelion so long ago as the 15th of September, at the distance from the sun of 1.99 in terms of the earth's mean distance, and that its present distance from the earth is about 1.42 on the same scale. Its apparent place is now in the constellation Eridanus, R.A. 3^h 59^m, N.P.D. 96° 10', and its motion very slow.

PROF. TURNER, of Oxford, publishes the first volume of the Oxford section of the *Astrographic Catalogue*, adapted to the beginning of 1900. That section comprises the zone from 24° to 32° north declination; the present volume gives the measures of the rectangular co-ordinates and diameters of 65,750 star-images.

THE Greenwich volume of 'Astronomical and Magnetical and Meteorological Observations for 1904' has recently been published, and is as bulky as most of its predecessors. It is accompanied by separate copies of 'Greenwich Astronomical Results,' 'Greenwich Photoheliographic Results,' and 'Greenwich Magnetical and Meteorological Observations'; whilst an Appendix gives the meridian zenith distances of γ Draconis from observations obtained with the reflex zenith tube from 1886 to 1899, in consequence of Dr. Chandler's discovery that the results, long supposed to be anomalous, were completely accounted for by the variation of latitude, which was entirely unsuspected at the time the observations were made.

With regard to the 'Astronomical Results,' it may be mentioned that the star-catalogue contains no fewer than 6,172 objects; the micrometric measures of double stars with the 28-inch refractor are numerous; and results are given of photographic observations of comets in 1902, 1903, and 1904, obtained with the 30-inch refractor of the Thompson equatorial, as well as those of observations of the satellite of Neptune from photographs taken with the 26-inch refractor of the same instrument during the opposition of the planet in 1903-4. Verily there is no falling-off in the output of work at our National Observatory.

Circular 121 of the Harvard College Observatory announces that Miss Leavitt's examination and comparison of photographic plates have led to the detection of an object in the constellation Vela which is probably a Nova. It was first detected on a plate taken with the 1-inch Cooke lens on December 5th, 1905, and afterwards found registered on fourteen subsequent dates up to June 29th, 1906. Its greatest brightness was 9.72 magnitude, about the time of its detection; it has since undergone several fluctuations of light, and in June was below the eleventh magnitude. Prof. E. C. Pickering has little doubt that it is a new star, and therefore designates it Nova Velorum.

MR. JOHN A. PARKHURST, of the University of Chicago, publishes, through the Carnegie Institution of Washington, a volume of 'Researches in Stellar Photometry,' made (chiefly at the Yerkes Observatory) during the years 1894 to 1906. The principal objects aimed at in this elaborate work are the accurate determination of complete light-curves of twelve variable stars of long period, having faint minima, and the study of the light of variable stars during the faintest part of their periods, when they are perceptible only to instruments of very large aperture. In making the measures one of the equalizing wedge-photometers devised by Prof. E. C. Pickering has been used.

SEVERAL publications have been received from the Cape Observatory, marking the close of Sir David Gill's long and laborious time of service there. One of these contains catalogues of stars observed during the years 1900 to 1904, and reduced to the epoch of 1900.0. Two others form Parts II. and III. of Vol. XII. of the *Annals* of the Cape Observatory. The former gives a determination of the mass of Jupiter and of the orbits of his satellites by Mr. Bryan Cookson from heliometer observations; the latter a determination of the inclinations and nodes of the orbits of the same satellites by Dr. W. de Sitter from photographic plates.

FINE ARTS

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In Constable's Country. With many Reproductions of his Paintings. By Herbert Tompkins. (Dent & Co.)

Landscape Painting. By Alfred East. (Cassell & Co.)

THE first of these volumes is a gossipy chronicle of unimportant wanderings, readable because the author has written of what interested himself, and cheery egotism is always a pleasanter thing to contemplate than a fixed determination to hit the popular taste. Although he refers to himself as a layman, it is difficult not to think of Mr. Tompkins as a country parson constantly patting himself on the back for his easy

affability and popularity with his parishioners: he also suffers from a conviction that quotations of all sorts are always an adornment to his page. Still there is more level merit in the letterpress, with its healthy garrulity, than in the illustrations. "Reproductions of his paintings" will kill our liking for many a deceased master, and photography is like not only to strangle the art of the future in its birth, but also to bury that of the past beneath the cloud of these ubiquitous miniature colour prints. As, however, the "three-colour print" is with us, a word or two may be in place concerning the possibilities of a process which, if it is never likely to produce things of exquisite beauty, may at least give results of a much higher level of interest than it does at present. It will do this when artists design for it, and recognize somewhat the limitations of the process, when they will, we think, be wise to base their colour-scheme on the powerful contrasts possible in the middle tones.

Perhaps a word of explanation may be advisable. We may often notice in a picture that a spot of red, for example, while the brightest bit of colour in the picture, is not on that account the most salient—that it differs less in colour from the very hot brown that lies next it than do, say, certain masses of warm brown from others of cool grey or dark purple, which central and, to the lay mind, dull colours may be as brilliant in their contrasts as the hues which are accepted by the man in the street as the only bright ones. Now it is just in this region that so approximate a method as colour-printing on a photographic basis can be to some extent relied on, and it is by exploiting certain broad contrasts within these limits that the artist will get the best results. Woe to him if he tamper with their breadth by bridging over their intervals too frequently with an intermediate tone, or if, after having established these, the main embranchments of his colour-structure, he decorate their extremities too freely with those flowers of clearer hue which are beloved of the public! The print will never match exactly these clearer hues, the reason being probably that each consists of one or two primaries in ample quality, and the third represented in such infinitesimal quantity that, though the plate may register its presence, it must remain unprintable. It does not print, and the garishness of the predominant hue remains unmodified.

In the prints after Constable the producers have erred, above all, in the choice of subjects that make the former mistake of bridging over too frequently the trenchant, fundamental contrasts of the picture. The intermediate tones that are needed to soften and vary such contrasts in the large work only dirty and dull the small print. The desire, therefore, to get a "facsimile" of a five-thousand pound picture for a shilling, which, seems to be the motive power in modern colour-printing, is doomed to remain unrealized, and the reproductions here of Constable's important works are the dullest things imaginable. On the other hand, such a sketch as the 'Church Porch at Bergholt,' or in a less degree 'The House in which the Artist was Born,' points out how these prints may become effective, even if they necessarily lack the subtle zest and unctuousness that belong to first-hand craftsmanship. 'Willy Lott's House' and the 'View on the Orwell' are more melodramatic designs, but scarcely less suited to the process: they are marred, however, particularly the latter, by this very quality of direct handling in the originals. The virtuosity that was so pleasant in the oil sketches becomes absurd when reproduced so as to give a sort of still-life representation of a mass of corrugated paint filled with dirt.

Free for the most part from such futilities as this last, Mr. East's pictures yet survive the ordeal of colour reproduction even worse than Constable's, though here, again, several of the sketches illustrating chap. xii., and representing the same scene under different aspects, are successful enough, because they plainly set down certain well-contrasted tones deep in the tertiaries. Indeed, it is ridiculous to elaborate a theme on such a scale, and the pictures, for want of such simple centralized colour-construction to support what we may call the "superficial layer" of colour, appear terribly thin. Wherever there is a patch of bright colour, or a ray of sunset glow, or a bit of blue distance, it flashes out at once with nothing behind it: clearly the business of having pictures reproduced in colour is one to fight shy of. The pencil drawings, on the other hand, are good, and, whenever they are shown alongside the pictures that grew from them, markedly stronger than the latter in design. In draughtsmanship Mr. East appears sometimes to be guilty of a practice analogous to one we have deprecated in the domain of colour. He seems to go over his picture, weakening by little elegancies of detail the fundamental contrasts of form that are the essence of his design. These pencil drawings show him as a more original observer and a pluckier designer than do his pictures. The letterpress is somewhat elementary, concerned to encourage the student to study nature rather than to suggest, for example, any exact manner of procedure that should bridge over that terrible gap between the "one-go" study and the picture of many consecutive paintings that is the modern painter's *bête noire*. Divided oddly into chapters on 'Grass,' 'Trees,' 'Reflections,' and the like, the volume descends too often to the giving of "tips" such as the amateur may yearn for, though the artist knows they are valueless. The book is redeemed, however, by a genuine love for the subject:—

"A landscape painter must have enthusiasm, and no shame in speaking of the pleasure he feels in his work. I think it is useful to speak of what interests you most. You need not be ashamed of your calling, for if you knew the innermost feelings of the hearts of others, you might find that you are envied by those who cannot purchase the pleasure you have in following the calling you love best in life."

This is the true spirit for a painter, and counts for not a little in Mr. East's success.

Crome's Etchings. By H. S. Theobald. (Macmillan).—"Crome shines by the perfection of his performance, he recalls the classic art of Greece." This sentence occurs in a chapter on Crome and Cotman, in which Cotman's splendid "promise never fully realized" is contrasted with Crome's complete attainments. It is the one sentence in this admirable little book in which Mr. Theobald's love of Crome is tinged a little too strongly with enthusiasm. For the catalogue itself, for the biography of the artist, and for the critical estimate of his merits, with this one reservation, we have nothing but praise. The catalogue is one of those little finished pieces of specialist work—all too rare in the literature of the graphic arts—in which research is conscientiously carried out, and the result is stated with business-like precision and also with literary grace. Mr. Theobald is especially qualified for the task as the possessor of one of the two large collections of Crome in which the rare early states are included, the other being in the British Museum. We have tested the catalogue as a guide to the latter collection, and found it impeccable. In addition to the complete information about Crome's etched work in all its states and editions, there

is a chapter enumerating some forty of his genuine pictures, as an attempt to place criticism of the numerous oil paintings attributed to "Old Crome" upon a sounder basis.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY:

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

I.

THE publication with which we are concerned is described in detail as "The National Gallery: Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Pictures of the Foreign Schools. Eightieth Edition." From the middle of August to the middle of October it was impossible to buy in the National Gallery a copy, however antiquated, of this Catalogue. From about the first date till early in September copies of the Abridged Catalogue were also unprocurable. Attention has already been drawn in these columns to the shortsightedness of the authorities in allowing such a deficiency at a season when foreign and English tourists abound. This is not the only instance in the history of the Gallery of the carelessness of the authorities in the issuing of catalogues, as in each successive Annual Report from 1883 to 1887 it was stated that "the issue of a new edition of the unabridged Foreign Schools Catalogue has been unavoidably delayed."

It is also, unfortunately, true that for the last ten or twelve years catalogue-making at Trafalgar Square has been getting gradually less efficient, until we now find abundant proof of an antiquated system and an entire absence of method. Probably the recently appointed Director is in only a very small degree responsible for the latest official Catalogue and its innumerable shortcomings. These should rather be laid at the door of the Treasury, the Trustees, the Stationery Office, and whoever is answerable for clerical accuracy. It is the system which is to blame rather than any one individual.

It was in 1855 that Sir Charles Eastlake, as Director, wrote the notes on the Italian paintings and Mr. Wornum, as Keeper and Secretary, was responsible for the comments on the pictures of the other schools. The Catalogue thus jointly compiled set an admirable example to the rest of Europe, much as those of the British Museum do to-day. This high standard, has however, not been maintained, and for some years past the Descriptive Catalogue has been gradually becoming less and less satisfactory, in spite of its increased bulk.

In this edition, as in the seventy-ninth edition, which dates back as far as 1901, misprints abound; the same crop of doubtful attributions and incorrect titles still regularly appears; and instances of bad editing are frequent, while in places the faults are glaring. To these shortcomings must now be added inaccurate dates, errors in connoisseurship, and a lack of judgment in the selection of works cited in the biographical notices; while the remarks on the old as well as the new pictures have not passed through the hands of a proof-reader, nor been brought up to date in accordance with the latest determinations of art critics.

Among the grosser inaccuracies must be placed the statement (p. ix) that certain alterations in the Gallery were executed by "Her Majesty's Office of Works." This carelessness is repeated in connexion with remarks on Melozzo da Forlì, from whose hand is a painting which, we are told, "is in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen."

As an instance of inaccurate dates we may

mention that on p. 601 we are informed that Titian was born in 1477, and in the old footnote, which is here repeated, it is pointed out that this date "is confirmed by a letter from Titian to Philip II. written in 1571, in which he describes himself as 95 years of age." A new note states that "modern research, however, indicates 1498 as the more likely date." We suspect that the only explanation of this remarkable statement is to read "modern research" as meaning Mr. Herbert Cook's article in *The Nineteenth Century* on 'Did Titian live to be Ninety-Nine Years Old?' and then presume that 1498 is a misprint for 1489, the year Mr. Cook has suggested.

With regard to Jan van Eyck we read that "it is now established that he died at Bruges on the 9th July, 1440," and this statement is supported by reference to documents published by Mr. Weale in 1861! The compilers of the Catalogue are evidently unaware that some two years ago Mr. Weale showed conclusively that Jan van Eyck was paid his salary in June, 1441, and died a very short time after.

The critical notes on Duccio and Cimabue are lamentably out of date, and the researches and deductions of Mr. Langton Douglas apparently count for nothing. The Rucellai Madonna is still credited to Cimabue, while we are told that the "Madonna for a Chapel in Santa Maria Novella at Florence," which Duccio in 1285 contracted to paint, "if ever executed, has disappeared"! The date when Duccio's 'Maestà' was carried in procession to the Duomo at Siena should have been given as June 9th, 1311, not 1310. This error has been allowed to stand for sixteen years.

In the biographical notices many of the pictures by prominent artists which are mentioned as being in the Louvre have not been exhibited there for many years. Notable among these is a 'Madonna in Glory,' which is given to Jacopo da Empoli and is described as "in the Louvre (No. 151)." It was certainly given by Bothé de Tausia in his catalogue of 1890, but it has long disappeared, and if it were included afresh in the collection it would be numbered 1258. Again, the statement that there is a 'Ceres seeking Proserpine' by Schaleken in the French national museum may be, doubtless, traced to the same antiquated source of information. Nor is there a 'Concert of Cats' by Snyders in the Louvre. Villot in his seventeenth edition (published in 1873) certainly describes a 'Coronation of the Virgin' by Macchiavelli, but we do not think this picture has been in the Louvre for at least a quarter of a century, and we can find no trace of it in any of the later catalogues. It is apparently even longer since there was a painting there by Melozzo da Forlì. Wherever the number of a picture in the Louvre is given, it is, without a single exception, inaccurate: for instance, Murillo's 'Nativity of the Virgin' should be No. 1719, not No. 540.

We are informed also that Cosimo Tura's 'Madonna and Child Enthroned' at Trafalgar Square is the centre portion of an altarpiece "of which the Lunette is in the Campana Collection in the Louvre." It is hardly necessary to point out that there is now no such collection in the Louvre, although it existed in 1862.

Instances of misspelling abound: for instance "Loredana" for Loredano; "Barbieri" for Barbieri; "Creville" for Crivelli; "Engenstein" for Angerstein; "Peragia" for Perugia; "Damiadus" for Damianus; "Vassari" for Vasari; "Babarrelli" for Barbarelli; "Vouet" for Vouet; "Reubens" for Rubens; "Holzschaer" for Holzschuber; "Wolgemat" for Wolgemut; and so on *ad infinitum*.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THE first impression of the water-colours that are, as usual, the chief feature of this exhibition is one of flimsiness, not always saved by the beauty of colour that excused the slightness of the similar work of Mr. Brabazon. Mr. Francis James's *Wallflower Pansies* emerge from their surroundings with a harshness we hardly expect in the work of this genuine artist, Mr. Wilson Steer's *Clearing after Rain* being hardly less (violent—the light on the trees in the latter is not rich enough in colour to represent leaves with the light coming through them, while they are too salient to stand for light falling upon such absorbent masses as foliage. More truthfully wrought out is the colour-scheme of Mr. Rich's *Lancing College*, a design at once graceful and natural, and suggesting the open air in a way that his more derivative *Harvesting* hardly does. Mr. Roger Fry, another usually successful exponent of archaic methods, betrays in his *Château d'Argences* a doubtful instinct for colour outside this entrenched region of tradition, the heretical green here introduced being of false and distracting quality. Among many drawings with a slender pretence at realization, Mr. Muirhead Bone's *Great Gantry* (purchased through the National Art-Collections Fund) seems amazing, and yet just a little prosaic. We believe the Fund is most wise, however, in securing so fine an example of that exact historic delineation which was once so important a branch of art, and which in our own day photography has almost abolished, without, alas! offering anything of equal interest in its place. Miss Margaret Fisher shows similar merits of truthful observation in a sound and scholarly drawing of cattle. At the opposite pole from such work as this, Mr. John's *The Crab* is a group suggesting nothing the artist is likely to have seen. The very improbability of its juxtaposition expresses, however, the vehemence of his predilection for certain sides of human character.

If the water-colours are thin and slight in aspect, they have at least their limited scale and the simplicity that belongs to the medium to keep them inoffensive. The first impression on coming upon the oil paintings is that sloppy execution has now reached a degree, and is perpetrated on a scale, that are actively disagreeable. When, in addition, we find such a picture as Mr. Bates's *Magdalen* accommodated with a place on the line, we are forced to think that there is need for new blood in this Club—that it has not escaped from the besetting weakness of such societies, the tendency, namely, for each institution to degenerate into a small coterie of established painters and their particular friends and dependents. Such a tendency has long been visible at the New English Art Club, but criticism has been disarmed by the fact that the painters thus established as institutions were on the whole admirable artists, who deserved all the attention they got. It will come as a shock to some people to think that virtually for upwards of twenty years Mr. Wilson Steer has been on the hanging committee that hung his own pictures. No Academician could say so much, yet no one complains so long as Mr. Steer is markedly superior in his standard of work to the privileged of Burlington House. None the less such a position has its dangers. Mr. Steer sometimes nods, and when he does, his defects are paraded as virtues. Some of his colleagues nod more flagrantly, but a certain esprit de corps blinds a friendly

hanging committee to the fact, and the conspiracy to condone faults in certain directions breeds a lopsided art—an art in the present instance given to ragged and indeterminate execution and fidgety design, a sloppiness that periodically descends upon the Club, and threatens its extinction in mere paint.

The present seems to be an occasion for one of these visitations. Mr. Steer's own contributions lend something to the prevailing tone of slackness in hand. M. Lucien Pissarro's unobservant studies made on a recipe and Mr. Albert Rothenstein's empty *Ferme des Anglais* have been treated far too favourably by the hanging committee. If the Club can find no better pictures to hang on the line, it has degenerated. Prof. Brown's two larger works have the respectability due to more strenuous effort, but they reproduce Mr. Steer's method in muddy, opaque colour, and have apparently been painted on again in heavy impasto on half-dry underpaintings. Even when Prof. Brown does not, as in the distance of the *Path to the Village*, come to open grief with patches of repainting that start from their context, the result is a heavy body of dull paint, lifeless and stagnant for all its violence. His small *Lingering Mists* is better, but even here we feel the want of the lightness that should go with such an outlook on nature. Mrs. Will Fagan's *Wedding Morn*, though not so truly observed, pleases more by its suitable touch of humorous fantasy. Yet even Prof. Brown's failure to sparkle is better than Mr. Von Glehn's fireworks. We have rarely seen more execrable blues than he accomplishes in the sky of *The Old Mill*.

Against this flood of disintegrated iridescence at all costs Mr. Orpen and Mrs. McEvoy are the principal protestants. The former possesses a method of painting; the latter an intense objective realism, a rendering of the thing, not the effect. Mrs. McEvoy in her *Lady Playing* strikes a note of restful sanity that is very refreshing, but her painting threatens to be a little too thin and monochromatic to stand the unavoidable yellowing of time. Mr. Orpen appears to us somewhat wanting in the feeling for beauty, though with the subjects he affected this might be well mistaken for candour, so closely are clumsiness and truth knit together in the aspects of modern existence. In the subject of *The Eastern Gown* truth and beauty are similarly blent, and he fails to attain even the actuality we expect of him. *The Mirror* is rather better, but in *A Woman* there is a confusion such as a camera might be guilty of as to wherein lies the beauty of this particular subject. The pose of this nude figure offers a silhouette which, judged by its outer forms as a thing in the flat, is ugly. To realize its plastic beauty as a thing in the round demands a slightly sculptural treatment, an elimination almost of texture and local colour in order to emphasize certain little niceties of structure. Mr. Orpen chooses to treat it as an orgy of pulpy flesh not very delicately drawn, and achieves something illusive, but rather common.

Mr. Sickert has just the quick wit that enables him to see where a little painting quality, of this sort or that, is best placed, and few members of the many who have passed through the Club have had more native gift for painting than he. He seems to us, indeed, its most typical member. The subtle force of his red-eyed *Mamma mia paoreta* is unique in the present exhibition. By the side of it Mr. John's for the nonce quiet and refined *In the Tent* appears a little tame. May we look to Mr. Sickert for a revival of that diablerie which we associate

with his name, and which is a little wanting in the heavier-handed New English artists of this generation?

The town scenes of Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Hayward, and the firelight portrait of Mlle. Breslau are welcome features in the show, as is also Mr. Harrison's gaily brushed-in head, which is much better than he has shown in recent exhibitions.

MINOR EXHIBITIONS.

AMONG the smaller exhibitions of the week Mr. Nicholson's show at Paterson's Gallery does not emerge so markedly as one had hoped from his past record. Mr. Nicholson, confident in his power of reducing any subject to a compact self-contained design, seems to be resting on his oars. We miss the freshness of outlook that has made him so full of surprises in the past. The *Lady in the Brown Veil* is perhaps the best of his pictures—a taking design, the credit for which is in part due to the sitter—or her milliner. The *Café de la Vigne* recalls Mr. Cameron at his best.

At the Doré Gallery are two painters who emphatically lack the power of dignified design possessed by Mr. Nicholson, but both have a certain native merit. Mr. Snell is a terribly diffuse painter, but with a gift for getting keenly interested in nature when the weather is hot enough. His studies of Southern ports are absorbingly interesting to look at, but hardly beautiful enough to covet. In his excitement he is always saying the same things twice, instead of once clearly and in the right place.

Mr. Noakes is at first sight even more unsatisfactory. He cannot resist a bit of gaudy colour, and certain Italian pictures of white oxen in sunlight jump at the eye. Yet there are passages of realistic detail (as in *The Fig Tree*, No. 12) that show the possibility of a real painter somewhat after the pattern of James Charles. From the quality suggested by such a comparison Mr. Noakes is as yet far removed, but it is difficult rightly to judge the capacity of a painter still so much "in the raw." *The Corner of the Market* has a passage of brilliant colour in the foreground, and its figure-drawing, while imperfect, is not affected or insincere.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 8th inst. the following pictures: J. C. Cazin, *Stacks and Sheaves*, 430*l.* E. Frère, *Coming from School*, 178*l.* J. Israëls, *Study*, 126*l.*; L'Attente, 168*l.* J. L. E. Meissonier, *Charles I. on Horseback*, 378*l.* F. Roybet, *The Cavalier in Green*, 262*l.* E. Verboeckhoven, *Motherless*, 168*l.* F. Thaulow's drawing *The Gate leading to the Residence of the Artist's Father* fetched 57*l.*

Two engravings by J. Jacquet after Meissonier were sold by Messrs. Christie on Tuesday: 1806, 29*l.*; 1807, 54*l.*

Fine-Art Gossip.

CABINET pictures of Holland by Mr. Charles Gruppé are now on view at the Fine-Art Society's rooms; also some hand-made glass, jewellery, and ornamental bookwork. At the same place last Wednesday there was a private view of water-colours of French towns and Dutch dykes by Mr. A. Romilly Fedden.

THE annual exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy will open on February 4th, one month earlier than usual. At the last meeting, held on St. Luke's Day, Mr. John Lavery was elected a constituent

member of the Academy. Mr. Lavery was born in Belfast in 1857.

THE latest addition to the Irish National Portrait Gallery is the portrait of Arthur Wolfe, Lord Kilwarden, by Hugh Hamilton, which is well known from Bartolozzi's engraving published in 1800. The portrait was painted in 1795, after Hamilton's return from Rome, and his abandonment of pastel for oil painting—a period during which many Irish persons of note sat to him.

THE report of the Committee of Inquiry regarding the future working of the Royal Hibernian Academy and the Dublin Metropolitan School of Art has just been published, and is arousing much controversy in the Irish papers. The committee consisted of five persons—the Earl of Plymouth, the Earl of Westmeath, Mr. Justice Madden, Sir George Holmes, Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, and Mr. J. P. Boland, M.P. Of these, the majority—Lords Plymouth and Westmeath and Sir George Holmes—are in favour of abolishing the Academy Life School, and transferring all art teaching to the School of Art. The latter body, under the title of "The Royal College of Art for Ireland," should, they suggest, be reconstituted under a committee of experts working in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, special prominence being given to the establishment and endowment of a good life school. The unsuccessful character of the instruction in the Academy schools, and the inadequacy of the life-class teaching at the School of Art, are given as reasons for the proposed changes, which would have the effect of materially strengthening the Art School at the expense of the Academy.

THE two dissentient members of the commission have published a minority report, in which they advocate an exactly opposite course of action. While agreeing with the majority in regarding the present condition of the teaching of art in Ireland as unsatisfactory, they object to the transfer of the functions of the Academy to a School of Art, and as an alternative propose that the Academy shall be given a larger grant and a new building in a more central situation.

THE death is announced, after a long and painful illness, of M. Paul Langlois, the artist, at the early age of forty-eight. M. Langlois was the grandson of Jérôme Martin Langlois, who won the Prix de Rome in 1806, and whose fine portrait of his master David is in the Louvre. The father of Paul Langlois was also an artist of considerable talent. The late artist began to exhibit at the Salon in 1878 with a portrait, but it was not until 1882 that he achieved a considerable success, when his 'Atelier d'Émailleurs chez M. Barbedienne' attracted a good deal of notice. From that time until 1894 his portraits and other works were regularly hung at the Salon; but of late years ill-health prevented him from being a regular exhibitor. He was a member of the Société des Artistes Français.

THE French Académie des Beaux-Arts on Saturday last met to elect a new member, and it was not until a ballot had been taken eight times that Baron Edmond de Rothschild was elected. The new member is one of the most distinguished collectors in Paris, and his fine house in the Faubourg Saint Honoré contains a choice collection of pictures and sculpture. On the same day the Prix Doublémaré were awarded, the first going to M. Gaumont, a pupil of M. Coutan, and the second to M. Véron, a pupil of Mercié.

MR. W. R. LETHABY has been appointed to succeed the late J. T. Micklethwaite as

architect to Westminster Abbey, a most suitable choice.

THE Munich artists of the "Secession" will hold a winter exhibition from December 28th to February 3rd. Pictures by F. von Uhde will be a chief feature of the show.

IN *The Reliquary* for January there will be an interesting article on 'Notes on the Opening of a Bronze-Age Barrow at Manton, near Marlborough,' by Mrs. M. E. Cunnington, with a number of illustrations; also papers on ancient jugglers by Mr. Arthur Watson, on 'Buddh Gaya' by Miss Mary F. A. Tench, and notes on 'Stone Circle near Abergeldy,' 'Ancient Bull-ring,' and a fibula from Lakenheath, Suffolk. Mrs. Cunnington's article is of importance, as no illustrated account of the barrow has appeared elsewhere. The finding of funeral gold ornaments is unusual.

PROF. BURROWS has written a short account of the researches and discoveries hitherto accomplished in Crete, which will be published early next year by Mr. Murray. Most of these results are at present buried in volumes of *Proceedings* of learned societies and monthly reviews.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Sir Edward Elgar's 'The Kingdom.'

SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S oratorio 'The Kingdom' was performed on Monday by the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge. When produced at Birmingham the music, though containing much that was clever, earnest, and impressive, did not appeal to us with the same power as that of 'The Dream of Gerontius'; and on Monday we felt fully disposed to endorse our first impressions. The composer was not throughout inspired by the book of 'The Apostles,' and the same may be said of that of 'The Kingdom.' For both works he selected a subject of undoubted historical interest—the establishment of the Christian Church; but though the emotional element is not lacking therein, it is sporadic; and as regards other matters, the book is ill-proportioned, one of the most notable instances being the importance given to the election of Matthias; the bare fact is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, but nothing whatever concerning the man himself. The composer in 'The Dream' displayed power of a high order; he was then inspired by a poem both dramatic and emotional. We do not believe that he has lost his power as a musician: the texts mentioned and the subject itself are at fault.

The performance on Monday was not of the best. The choral singing was often excellent, but the balance of tone between choir and orchestra was not always satisfactory. Mr. Fagge had evidently taken great pains, but the music is not easy, and requires more time at full rehearsal than probably was found possible; the choir, however well trained, must find it difficult at first to get into proper touch with a

work, such as the one under notice, in which the orchestra plays so important a part. The vocalists—Miss Norah Newport (who took at very short notice the place of Miss Gleeson White), and Miss Gwladys Roberts, and Messrs. John Coates and Dalton Baker—all sang well.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—*The Vicar of Wakefield.*

'THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD,' a light romantic opera, lyrics by Mr. Laurence Housman, music by Madame Liza Lehmann, was produced, for the first time in London, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Wednesday evening. We recently spoke about the advantage and disadvantage of opera books based on famous plays or novels. In a libretto much has to be reduced, or even cut out, which helps to depict the character of the personages and the development of the plot. In the opera under notice there is spoken dialogue, with songs, duets, and choruses intermixed: thus much of the pathos and humour of Goldsmith's novel remains intact. Madame Lehmann's music is unpretentious, and at times very happy, especially in some of the light songs and concerted music; in one or two of the love ballads, however, the sentiment was forced. Taken as a whole, the effectively-staged piece is charming; but the second act would be materially improved by a wise and not very severe application of the pruning-knife. Mr. David Bispham gave an excellent impersonation of Dr. Primrose: he had not only caught the right spirit of the worthy vicar, but also by many a detail showed how thoroughly he had thought out the part. Miss Isabel Jay sang and acted with marked success as Olivia; while Miss Edith Clegg in the smaller part of Sophia was good. Mrs. Theodore Wright as Mrs. Primrose was excellent: her practical sayings were delivered in a thoroughly matter-of-fact tone, while near the close she acted finely when, struggling with her pride, she at first refuses to welcome home her unhappy daughter. Master Gordon Thavis's singing of "It was a lover and his lass" deserves mention. The orchestra was under the careful direction of Mr. Hamish MacCunn.

Musical Gossip.

THE revival of 'The Yeomen of the Guard' at the Savoy Theatre last Saturday, under Mrs. D'Oyly Carte's management, was received with extraordinary enthusiasm throughout. The grace and charm of the music are undefeated by time—indeed, rather emphasized by current inanities, and the most picturesque feature of the play, the Jester, was admirably taken by Mr. C. H. Workman, who is equal to any of the famous previous exponents, if not better. Miss Jessie Rose as Phoebe Meryll was dainty, though rather nervous; and Miss Lilian Coomber sang well as Elsie Maynard. The rest of the cast maintains a good level, and the management will, we hope, now continue a series of revivals of the pieces of

the famous pair. The gallery insisted on singing choice excerpts from these before the performance began, and received Mr. W. S. Gilbert at the close with rapture.

FOUR new songs were brought forward at the Chappell Ballad Concert last Saturday afternoon. Miss Esta d'Arco introduced the bright and tasteful 'Through the Forest,' from the pen of Mr. Ernest Newton. 'Mother of Mighty Sons,' an expressive and smoothly written song by Miss Florence Aylward, was sung with good effect by Mr. Kennerley Rumford. 'For You Alone,' a modest effort by Guy d'Hardelet, had for interpreter Signor Manrico Bacci; and an animated ditty by Mr. Philip H. Williams, called 'To Love and Duty,' was rendered in spirited fashion by Mr. Dalton Baker. Miss Agnes Nicholls, Madame Edna Thornton, Mr. Ben Davies, and other well-known artists also took part in the concert.

MR. DARBISHIRE JONES, who gave his third 'cello recital at Bechstein Hall on Tuesday evening, has good tone and good technique; moreover, he interprets music with understanding and feeling. He is young, and promises well for the future. His programme included Saint-Saëns's attractive 'Cello Concerto in A minor, and various short popular pieces. Mr. Hamilton Harty proved, as usual, an excellent accompanist.

THE ninety-fifth season of the Philharmonic Society begins on February 6th, the remaining dates being February 28th, March 13th, April 17th, and May 2nd, 16th, and 30th. The concerts will be, as usual, under the direction of Dr. F. H. Cowen, with the exception of the first, which M. Edouard Colonne will conduct; while new symphonies by Sibelius and Giorgio Enesco, a violin concerto by Christian Sinding, and a symphonic poem, 'Cleopatra,' by Mr. George Chadwick, who comes from America, will be conducted by their respective composers. Works will be given by Purcell, Sirs Elgar, and Stanford, and Dr. Cowen. Lady Hallé, Mischa Elman, Mr. Tivadar Nachez, and Madame Sophie Menter are among the soloists; the last named has not been heard in London for some time.

THE Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians will be held at Buxton from January 1st to 4th, inclusive. The chairmen are Prof. Ebenezer Prout—who at the opening meeting will read a paper on 'Bach's Church Cantatas'—Messrs. Charles Hancock, William D. Hall, and Dr. C. W. Pearce. Drs. W. H. Cummings and C. W. Pearce will read papers, the former on 'Vocal Culture,' the latter on 'A Parting of the Ways.'

AT the forthcoming German opera season Herr van Dyck and Madame Litvinne will appear in 'Tristan' on January 14th; Herr Fritz Feinhals and Fräulein Bosetti in 'Die Meistersinger,' as Hans Sachs and Eva, on January 15th; while at the first matinée (January 16th) Madame Aekté will make her début as Elsa in 'Lohengrin,' and M. Herold will impersonate the Knight. Frau von Westhofen-Robinson, principal soprano at Carlsruhe, has been engaged to appear as 'Senta' and Sieglinde.

ON Monday, February 4th, will be produced for the first time in England Enrico Bossi's symphonic poem 'Il Paradiso Perduto' (Op. 125), on a poem after Milton by the late L. A. Villanis, which was produced at Augsburg, December 6th, 1903. The work consisting of a prologue and three parts is written for soli, chorus, orchestra, and organ. The English version of the Italian text is by Miss Florence Hoare.

MR. WERNER LAURIE will publish shortly a second series of 'Stories from the Operas,' by Miss Gladys Davidson. The operas treated are a selection of those most popular at Covent Garden last season. Miss Davidson's first volume is already in a second edition.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Sat. Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
Sun. Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
Mon. Madame Charles Cahier's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
— Irish Folk-Song Society, 8.30, Irish Club.
Wed. Miss Mabel Silvester's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

SCALA.—*The Weavers: a Drama in Five Acts.* By Gerhart Hauptmann. Translated by Mary Morison.

AN ambitious task was undertaken by the Incorporated Stage Society in producing 'The Weavers' of Gerhart Hauptmann. Except through the agency of some such institution, its presentation before a London public was scarcely to be anticipated. A work of immense power and surpassing realism, its author's masterpiece, and in some sense a triumph of the renovated German stage, it is yet undramatic, a series of separate scenes, with scarcely a pretence of connexion. In Paris, as in London, it is best known by its production in irregular fashion, having been given on May 29th, 1893, at the Théâtre-Libre. That it will in either capital find its way on to the boards of a theatre appealing to popular support seems improbable. The expense must be considerable of mounting a piece which for its due exposition demands over forty speaking characters, together with a costly *mise en scène*, which in its story makes scarcely an appeal to human sympathies, the only conceivable hero of which remains shrouded in obscurity until the last act, and which has no pretence to a heroine or to any form of love interest. Of power there is abundance, and the whole impresses, and in a way stimulates. Concerning its fidelity as a picture of life there is no question—life as it existed, and in a fashion yet exists. Its scene is Silesia, and the action belongs to 1848 or a period a little earlier, when the task of manufacture was conducted in private houses, not in factories, and the click of the shuttle was a familiar sound in the cottage home.

Such pretence to story as the piece can claim to possess is the history of a strike in the days when any such outbreak was resented as a crime, and was put down by the strong arm of authority. This struggle even is depicted without any form of sequence, and without any attempt to point a moral. The calamity with which the piece concludes is a casual and fortuitous outcome of accident, and is in no way connected with what has gone before; and the separate scenes show the indigence and misery of the manufacturing classes and the grinding tyranny to which they are subjected, less on the part of their employers—like themselves, the victims of circumstance—

than on that of overseers. Tied in the miserable chain of circumstance, none is much to blame. Poverty plays the part of Fate in Greek tragedy.

Five acts suffice to enshrine the whole action. In the first the weavers take their money, less the exactions of the pitiless overseer, anxious to commend himself by his zeal to his employer. The employer himself appeals to the better nature and the common sense of the operatives, but addresses deaf and suffering ears. Act the second is devoted to the picture of poverty and starvation, heightened by many terrible and grotesque details. In this the note of revolt is sounded. In the third act, which passes in a tavern, the note grows strident, and the workers are prepared for any deed of violence. In the fourth, which takes place in the house of the manufacturer, the revolt is in full cry, and the operatives—having first set free by force their leader, who has been arrested—sack and pillage the place, from which the proprietor, with his family, hurriedly escapes. Brief is the triumph of the rioters, who are shot down by authority. For the last act is reserved a fatal termination, in which a worthy and pious workman, who has taken no part in the strike, but has endeavoured to secure peace, is killed at his loom by a stray bullet, the only victim. This unexpected termination points no apparent moral, and is artistically a blot upon the play.

'The Weavers' was as a whole well acted. The stage mounting, too, was fairly effective, but the acting management left much to be desired. Such conditions as prevailed were, however, hardly favourable, and the production of the play at all must be regarded as creditable accomplishment.

GARRICK.—*Macbeth*.

PASSING from Stratford-on-Avon, where it first saw the light, Mr. Arthur Bourchier's interesting revival of 'Macbeth' has reached London by easy stages, and been given on two afternoons during the present week at the Garrick Theatre. For the present, at least, this is all the glimpse of it which the capital is permitted. Though presented in artistic fashion, with a competent cast and a tasteful and helpful *mise en scène*, the performance is chiefly noticeable for the assumption of the principal characters by Mr. Arthur Bourchier and Miss Violet Vanbrugh. Little in either of these impersonations develops any new or remarkable feature, and what is chiefly noteworthy is the ease and studied moderation of the whole. The genial ebullieny of Mr. Bourchier—a marked and conspicuous feature in his acting—is more serviceable in comedy than in tragedy, or even in romantic drama; and what is most obvious in his Macbeth is his almost uxorious adoration of and dependence upon his wife. Lady Macbeth moreover is sufficiently lovely to justify any amount of masculine raptures.

She is, however, far from equal to the task of affording him the support he needs; and in one scene—at the close of the banquet interrupted by the presence of the apparition of Banquo—she displays herself the weaker vessel, collapsing at her husband's feet. The sleepwalking scene was effective, though taken in too slow time, as it generally is. Many competent actors contributed to the general performance, the best presentation being that by Mr. Sydney Valentine of Banquo. General excellence was, however, a more distinguishing feature than the merit of individual assumptions.

Dramatic Gossip.

UNDISMAYED by late onslaughts on his methods of mounting Shakspeare, Mr. Tree contemplates in his revival of 'Antony and Cleopatra' very elaborate spectacular display. At the beginning and close of the action, which will be in four acts and eighteen scenes, will be presented a view of the Sphinx, cold, passionless, immortal, as conceived by Kinglake in 'Eothen.' An attempt to realize the description of Cleopatra's galley will be made. At the meeting of Caesar, Antony, Lepidus, and Pompey on the galley of Pompey, bacchanalian dances, in which the emperors will participate, will be introduced. Cleopatra, garbed as Isis, will be enthroned.

WITHDRAWN from Drury Lane, Mr. Hall Caine's drama 'The Bondman' will on January 5th be reproduced, with some variations in the cast, at the Adelphi. On the termination of its run it will be replaced by 'The Prodigal Son' of the same author. A new drama, also by Mr. Hall Caine, is said to be in contemplation at the same house. A complete rupture with its recent methods and a recurrence to old Adelphi traditions seem imminent.

A NEW drama by Mr. T. Arthur Jones, entitled 'When other Lips,' has been given in Sheffield for copyright purposes.

'THE SHADOWY WATERS,' a new play in verse by Mr. W. B. Yeats, was produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, last Saturday. In a note in *The Arrow* Mr. Yeats says that, though he began 'The Shadowy Waters' when a boy, and published a version of it six or seven years ago, the present one is virtually a new poem, "sufficiently simple, and appealing to no knowledge more esoteric than is necessary for the understanding of any of the more characteristic love poems of Shelley or of Petrarch." The part of Dectora, the Queen, was taken by Miss Darragh.

'THE SHADOWY WATERS' was followed by 'The Canavars,' by Lady Gregory, a farcical comedy of Irish peasant life in Elizabethan days. The dialogue is clever, and the situations are amusing; but the piece does not strike one as so strong as the author's work in modern peasant comedy.

AFTER a run of a fortnight 'Julie Bonbon' has been withdrawn from the Waldorf, and the company by which it was presented has returned to America.

ON Monday evening 'Peter's Mother' was transferred from Wyndham's Theatre to the Apollo, its place at the former house being taken by 'Toddles.'

THE 'Green-Room Book' for 1907 will be published early in the new year by Mr. T. Sealey Clark. Over 500 additional biographies of actors, actresses, dramatists, critics, &c., both of the Old World and the

New, will be included, and those which appeared in the first edition have been carefully edited and corrected from authentic sources.

THE TOWN Council of Lyons has for four years conducted two theatres in that city. Municipal services are in France exempt from the licence tax paid by all private traders. The Town Council claimed exemption for their theatres, as for all other services, on the ground that they were conducted in such fashion as to give the maximum of public benefit without any profit towards the rates. The Council of State has just upheld a local decision against the Town Council, who are in future to pay the licence duty.

It is a daring, but successful experiment of M. Antoine to introduce as one of his novelties at the Odéon Shakspeare's 'Julius Caesar,' with a cast comprising M. de Max as Mark Antony, M. Duquesne as Julius Caesar, M. Desjardins as Brutus, and M. Garnier as Cassius. The play, with a fine *mise en scène*, has created a sensation in Paris.

'PAN' is the title of a three-act play by M. Charles van Leberghe produced by M. Lugué-Poë at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. It glorifies at the expense of convention the purely animal instinct. Pan himself appears and leads the people back to ancient faiths.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. M.—J. W. L. G.—Received.

J. H. E.—See notice below.

H. H.—Many thanks.

G. H. S.—Not suitable for us just now.

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In an early issue it is proposed to print the first of several Papers containing a **Transcript of the Quest Book at the English College, Rome**, communicated, with Notes and Introduction, by Mr. W. J. D. Croke, LL.D., of Rome. Mr. George Neilson, LL.D. F.S.A. Scot., sends notes on **Law in Mediæval Literature**, and Mr. H. J. Daniell writes on **Samuel Butler's Country**.

Miss E. C. Vansittart will contribute one of her fresh and entertaining Papers on some subject connected with **Roman Traditions and Customs**, while Mr. J. Holden MacMichael promises a folk-lore article on **The Evil Eye**.

In Ecclesiology the following may be named:—**The Painted Glass in Milton Abbey Church—Some Fifteenth-Century Glass at Nettlestead on the Midway—Notes on some Fragments of Ancient Glass lately discovered at Edenbridge Church, Kent—Aspenden Church, Herts—An Ecclesiological Tour through East Anglia—St. Anthony's Chapel on Cartmel Fell—Coulston Church, Surrey—Monumental Brasses in Cirencester Abbey**.

Papers on Historical and Social Subjects will be numerous. Amongst the most interesting are:—**A Memorial of Hanworth Manor—An Oxfordshire Village in the Thirteenth Century—The Danish Landings in Somerset—Parbold, alias Douglas, Chapel—Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions—Merchants' Marks—On a Seal found at Bishop Wilton, East Riding of Yorkshire—The Will of William, Earl of Pembroke—Some Old Ulster Towns—Donegal: Where the Masters Wrote—Some Notes on Fleet Market and Farringdon Street—No. 277, Gray's Inn Road—The London Signs and their Associations—Old Oak Furniture in Westmoreland**.

Among the many other Papers which will appear will be one on **Sundials**, illustrated, by Mr. A. C. Fryer, Ph.D. F.S.A.; a short Article, illustrated, on **The Coffin of William Harvey, M.D., Hempstead Church, Essex**, by Mr. G. Montagu Benton; an illustrated account of **An Old Cornish Village**, by Mr. I. G. Sieveking; and a short Paper on **Monumental Skeletons**, by Mr. G. L. Apperson, I.S.O.

All the usual features of the Magazine will be maintained. In the **Notes of the Month** will be chronicled the latest discoveries and all current events of archaeological interest, while in **At the Sign of the Owl** "Bibliothecary" will continue his notes on the literary side of antiquarian study. Reports of Sales and notices of the **Publications and Proceedings of Archaeological Societies, London and Provincial**, will be regularly given under the heading **Antiquarian News**. The **Antiquary's Note Book** will be, as heretofore, the occasional receptacle of interesting extracts, documents, and short notes on various subjects. All new publications of antiquarian importance will be noticed regularly under **Reviews and Notices of New Books**, and the **Correspondence** page is always open to readers. All these Sections are occasionally illustrated. No effort, it may be added, will be spared to keep **THE ANTIQUARY** in the honourable position it has won.

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